favorable condinder which these ind attractive were made greataced the cost of tion, and prices wer now than

spondence invitprinted lists of suitable for ts, sent on re-

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MORNING AND 7:80 P. M.

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13, at 9 1-2 O'clock,

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

WASHINGTON.

The Case of Machine vs.

President Decided in

the Senate.

Conkling's Phalanx Victorious

After a Protracted En-

gagement.

Defeat of the New York Nomina-

tions by a Vote of

25 to 32.

Democrats on the Win-

ning Side.

Only Six Republicans Vote

to Sustain the Admin-

istration.

No Action to Be Taken on the

Silver Bill Before the

Recess.

But a Supreme Effort Will Be

Made to Pass Matthews'

Resolution.

the Wind from the Texas

Pacific Scheme.

of the Former Enterprise.

The Rio Grande Investigators See Nothing

Warlike on the Southwestern

Herizon,

CONKLING AHEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The long and ex-

were suitable. This, he said, was for the Senate to decide. For his part, he did not think the present incumbents, of these offices, Arthur and Cornell, were good officers. He had once served on a committee which had investigated the New York Custom-House, and he found that it was

House, and he found that it was

A GHOANTIC POLITICAL MACHINE,
and thought a change desirable. The report of the
Jay Commission, which he had carefully examined, convinced him that there could be no reform
while the present officers remained in power.

Mr. Bayard's speech was long, and covered
almost all points that were made in favor of the
new nominations. During the long executive
session several extracts from the latest Jay Commission report were read and commented upon,
and the corclination resolutions.

those given.

BURNSIDE

was the next speaker. He was in favor of confirming the nominations. The men whom the President had chosen were good and capable, and he believed in the right of the President to make the thought the interest of the public

service demanded it. For this reason he should vote to confirm.

The longest speech of the day, except that of Conkling's, who closed the debate, was made by Gen. Gordon. He supported the President in the heartiest and most earnest manner, and his defense was an important feature in the Senate today. From the time that Conkling's opposition became apparent Gordon has been earnest in the President's support. When Conkling sought to defeat the nominations by delay before the recess, Gordon, as a member of the Commerce Committee,

DID EVERTHING IN HIS POWER

VOLUME XXXII.

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N. Y. Office, 115 Broadway, New York. The Russians Fully Informed of the Turks' Intended Movements: And Made Every Preparation to Resist the Com-

> Description of the Irresistible Onset by the Besieged.

ing Sortie.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1877.

FOREIGN.

More Interesting Incidents

Attending the Capture

of Plevna

They Capture a Russian Battery and Several Can-

But Are Mown Down in Swaths by the Russian Artillery.

Various Speculations Regarding the Future Intentions of the

Reports of a Great Battle Between Suleiman Pasha and the Czarewitch.

Servia to Declare Her Independence To-Day Without In-

Berlin Hint that Nobody Will Be Permitted to Meddle with Russia's Plans.

Special Cabinet Council in England--The Premier Said to Favor War.

GROWING INTERESTING. FURTHER PROM PLEVNA.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Dec. 13.-Fourth reports from Plevna do not materially differ from my account cabled Monday night. At 3 c'clock Monday morning the Bussian line tagm Radichevo to Diestored was ordered for and Previously advertised, are still Roumanians being also hotly engaged. in stock. Parties wishing to Almost simultaneously Osman Pasha make HOLIDAY PUR-CHASES should not neglect began an offensive movement toward the north, intending to pierce the line at Etropol, with 2,000 picked men. His success at first was very encouraging. Two lines of earthworks were carried, but stubborn resistance by the Russian Grenadier Guards enabled the reserves to meet the Turkish onslaught, and soon Osman was wholly surrounded. What followed was almost exactly

THE COUNTERPART OF SEDAN. Plevna itself had already been carried, and the Turks were wholly surrounded on a level plain, while the enemy's guns poured death upon them from every hill. To continue fighting was madness, but still they fought. About 2 o'clock Osman Pasha was painfully, though not seriously wounded, and he gave orders to cease firing. He surrendered his sword to Gen. Granetsky, saying: "It is to the Emperor, through you, that I surrender my sword and army:" On being informed that Osman had surrendered, the Czar remarked : "Yes, but the war is not thereby ended."

REPORT COMES OF A GREAT BATTLE between Suleiman Pashs and the Czarowitch between Rustchuk and Metchka, but details cannot be learned to-night. This may be an exaggeration of a small affair near Islak, which I get from another source, but, more probably, Suleiman Pasha has made a serious effort to defeat the Russians before reinforcements can come from before Plevna. IN VIENNA

there is no expectation that peace is near at hand. Count Andrassy's speech last Monday shows that Austria has no intention of interfering with Russia's plans, and even SEBVIA WILL BE ALLOWED TO DECLARE HEB

to-morrow without even any diplomatic remonstrance. A dispatch from Berlin is to the same effect,-that Russia will be permitted to do as she pleases. Russia's de-mands are said to include the transfer to Russia of Upper Armenia, including Kars, Bayazid, and Batoum, the free passage of the Dardenelles and the Bosphorus, the destruction of the Danube fortresses, the autonomy of Bulgaria as a vassal to the Porte, and the rectification of the Servian and Mon-

A MEETING OF THE BRITISH CABINET COUNCIL was held at Windsor Palace to-day and Parliament has been prorogued to Jan. 17. This action is regarded as ominous of war, or, at least, very decided action on the part down to Windsor Castle by special train previous to the council, and spent two hours with the Queen. It is believed that he favors war, and at once, although most of his colleagues and the country at large are not prepared to go so far, hence the further prorogation of Parliament implies that the national representatives are not to be allowed to express their sentiments in Par-liament until the Premier has had more time

for such individual executive action as may make war unavoidable

THE IMPRESSION IS GENERAL HERB that the complete disintegration of the Ottoman Empire is at hand on a basis somewhat like this: Servia independent Egypt ditto; Armenia to Russia; Bulgaria to Roumania; Albania to Greece; and the

remainder of European Turkey left to the Sultan if he can hold it, possibly with a British protectorate, though, of course, the latter suggestion would at once set England and Russia by the ears.

THE PLEVNA CAPTURE.

THE RUSSIANS POREWARNED.
PLEVNA, Dec. 12.—For the last three days the
tussians knew that Osman Pasha's provisions were exhausted, and that a sortie was preparing. They received the news Sunday that he would concentrate his whole army near the bridge over the River Vid. This news was confirmed during the night by Gen. Skobeleff, who discovered that the Turks had silently eyacuated the Chrisina redoubt and all their positions on Green Hill. Gen. Skobeleff occupied these. At 7 in the morning Osman crossed the Vid by two bridges, and attacked the Russian positions with such fury that they

CAPTURED BIGHT CANNON,
and in a few minutes almost annihilated the Sibirsky grenadler regiment. The Turks then found themselves under the fire of a hundred cannon of the Russian second line, and were attacked by the grenadlers, who resolved to recapture their guns. The Turks were driven back after a fifteen minutes' bayonet fight, but continued to fire from the shelwere exhausted, and that a sortie was preparing

bayonet fight, but continued to fire from the shelter of the banks of the Vid until 13:30 p.m., when the firing ceased on both sides, and a quarter of an hour afterwards Osman sent an envoy to treat for surrender. Osman's wound in the leg is not serious.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Russian official ac-count of the capture of Plevna confirms the details already telegraphed. It says the Turks fought like lions. Seven Pashas were captured. The counting of prisoners and trophies is not yet completed. The Southern Pacific Company Takes

The Emperor was present to-day at the thanksgiving service held on the site of the former headquarters of Osman Pashs. Land Only Wanted by the Promoter

THE CZAR AND OSMAN.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A telegram from Verbitza states that the Czar will start for St. Pe-Pasha, and returned to him his sword in recognition of his bravery.

PLEVNA PRISONERS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—It is said that Oss Pasha surrendered altogether less than 30,000

ASTOUNDED. A Vienna correspondent says the Porte is as-tounded by the fall of Plevna, as it was hoped to the last that Suleiman Pasha would be able to relieve the place. The fact that Edhem and Mahmoud Damad Pashas still retain power i evidence of a disposition to negotiate TO THE BITTER END.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 12.—A grand council washeld to-day at the War Office. It is said it was resolved to carry on the war to the last ex

LONDON, Dec. 13-5 a. m.-A dispatch from Athens says the fall of Plevna has caused demonstrations in favor of war. A telegram received in Paris says the Greek Cabinet is delik erating on the course to be pursued. The King

A Berlin special says the policy of German, seems to be that the Porte must make the first overtures for peace. It is thought very doubtful whether Russia would accept any offers of mediation until then.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.
THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The Dix Neuviene Siecle speaks of the possibility of President MacMahon's impeachment. The clerical organ, the Defense, says: "The Senate's refusal to sanction a dissolution would release President MacMahon from his promises and leave him free to retire." The Defense hopes, however, that the President will not be eager to seize such opportunity, and thinks his devotion to the country will suggest to him loftier and firmer resolutions.

utions.

A deputation of Senators and Deputies from the Department of the Vosges and City of Nancy to-day presented a memorial to President Nancy to-day presented a memorial to President MacMahon relative to the depression in trade, and entreated him to place himself in direct communication with the Moderate Republicans. The Marshal was much affected, and declared that he had no personal ambition, was indifferent alike in regard to the Comte de Chambord, Comte de Paris, and Prince Imperial, and would

Comte de Paris, and Prince Imperial, and would maintain the Republican institutions until 1880. He assured the deputation that he was actuated by the best intentions, and would do nothing that was not dictated by his conscience and the interests of the country.

The Francais asserts that negotiations have been broken off. The Defense declares that the Batble Cabinet will be gazetted to-morrow. It is asserted that some influential members of the Left favor a resumption of the Dufaure negotiations, and are disposed to make concessions as to the choice of Ministers, if the principle of ministerial responsibility is once admitted. The Union (Legitimist) urges a fresh attempt at reconciliation with the Left.

WILL NOT VOTE THE BUDGET.

conciliation with the Left.

WILL NOT VOTE THE BUDGET.

A meeting of the Republican Union was held to-day and reaffirmed the resolve not to vote any portion of the budget so long as the national wishes are not completely satisfied.

GREAT BRITAIN. A FURTHER PROROGATION.
LONDON, Dec. 13-5 a. m.-Parliament ha oeen formally prorogued to Jan. 17.

the new American Minister, left Liverpool at noon yesterday. A number of gentlemen witnessed his departure, and the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia." He arrived at St. Paneras Station in the evening, where he was received by Mr. Pierre-pont, the retiring Minister, the Secretary of the Legation, and a few Americans. LOUISIANA.

Investigation into Alleged Election Frauds.

New Orleans, Dec. 12.—The Times says the reports which have been current for weeks past of crookedness in the Darral-Acklen contest in the Third Congressional District have at last developed into something more definite than mere rumors. The United States District-Attorney has filed a criminal information in the United States Circuit Court against George B. Loud charging him with inducing an officer by illegal means to violate his duty in regard to a certificate as to the true result of the election in the Parish of Iberville for Representative in Congress in the Third Congressional District. It seems, according to the evidence on which the information is based, that George E. Loud was instrumental in having about 1,000 bailots, on which was the asme of Darrall, abstracted from the ballot-books of the Parish of Derville, and about that number with the name of Acklen upon them placed in the boxes, thus changing the result of the election. It is claimed that this change was discovered when the ballots were recounted under the order of the Congressional Committee to take testimony. Two or three of the parties who, it is said, assisted in this transaction have made statements of the part they took in it. Loud was, under the Kellogg administration, the District Superintendent of Education.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

honest, who do not represent the city and the people?" He said that the removal of Arthur and Cornell was not reform, and that they both had his personal regard.

Some sharp words passed between Gordon and Blaine, during which each Senator remarked that it would not be parliamentary to use such language as he desired. The scene for a few minutes was an exciting one, both gentlemen showing a great deal of temper.

deal of temper.

MAXEY SPOKE AGAINSTROOSEVELT AND PRINCE Civil-Service was. He believed in that reform, and he believed generally in the right of the President to remove public officers and appoint new ones, but he did not think the rule applied here. He considered Arthur and Cornell good officers; concurrent testimony from many sources proved this; besides, their commissions had not expired. He voted against confirmation simply on the ground that he did not believe the present incumbents should be removed.

Davis, of Illinois, and Four Other

that he did not believe the present incumbents should be removed.

Christiancy made a dry speech upon the Tenure-of-Office act, and made almost the only reference that was made during the session to that act. He was not listened to with much attention, except when he announced his intention to vote to confirm. Morrill, of Vermont, took strong ground AGAINST THE POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT with regard to these appointments and in favor of retaining good men in office.

Bailey, of Tennessee, and Morgan, of Alabama, spoke in favor of the confirmation.

Booth expressed the belief that President Hayes is a sincere and honest man.

At 5:30 a motion was made by the opponents of Conkling to adjourn, and the yeas and nays were ordered. Conkling's friends urged that all sit it out, and the motion to adjourn was defested by five majority. The Senators then sent out for lunches, and a night executive accasion seemed possible.

Conover, who voted in favor of confirm made a short speech. He said that he won

WHO WAS DESERTING THE PARTY NOW,

who was DESERTING THE PARTY NOW, looking with a significant gesture to Conking. Conover to-night, in explaining his vote, and that he might have voted differently had the result depended upon his vote.

When the Senators had all concluded, Conkling arose and spoke for an hour and a half. His speech is described as one of the most elequent and brilliant of his life. He divided his remarks in three parts: First, the general policy of appointments and removals from office; second, the political duties of men, where they begin and where they end; third, the character of the men proposed to be removed, and of those nominated in their place. Conkling during his speech was surrounded by piles of documents, to which he made frequent reference. He fortified himself at all points. He said the proposed removals were intended to break him down, to destroy hum in politics; that they were made at a time when his destruction could be ensiest secured. He spoke with intense feeling, and moved up and down the aisle, clinching every sentence with violent gestures. He characterized the Jay reports as PILIFARING FROM GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. He devoted much time to the characterization of what he called the President's inconsistencies. Referring to the Sanford case, he said the President had declined to send it in on the ground that it would be discourteons, although the advance report had not been rade to the Senate. Was it discourteons, Conkling said, to renominate these New York men, against whom an adverse report had been made? He charged that the President and Secretary of the Treasury had ordered the removal of Arthur and Cornell without reading the report of the Jay Commission.

mation.

On motion of Conkling it was agreed to notify the President at once, without the customary delay of two days, so that if he has any other names to send in he would have a chance before recess.

Matthews made a motion to remove the injunction of secrecy, which went over one day under the

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—The long and exciting contest over New York nominations, if that can be called a contest in which the President has taken no part except to submit names to the Senate and await the decision of that body, has at length been decided. Conkling has won his fight, and his victory is complete in every respect. The nomination of Roosevelt and Prince to be Collector and Naval Officer respectively of New York were rejected to-day by a vote of 32 yeas to 25 nays. The executive session in which this important vote was taken was one of the longest and most remarkable that has been held for many years. The session began ABOUT 2 O'CLOCK, and did not adjourn until after 8. As soon as the doors of the Chamber were closed, the adverse report of the Committee of Commerce upon the nomination of Roossvelt to be Collector was read from the Clerk's clear and the question submitted by the Creat and the question submitted be confirmed? Mr. Bayard was the first speaker. of secrecy, which wells over one of any rules.

Thus the political event so confidently anticipated has come to pass, and two nominations of a Republican President have been rejected by Rethe Domograph for highly been green!

A WAY TO GET EVEN.

Secretary Events is reported this morning to have stated to Congressmen who called upon him to recommend some foreign appointments that the be confirmed" Mr. Bayard was the first speaker. He took the broad ground that the President has the right under the Constitution and laws to re-

recommend some foreign appointments that the Administration had pretty nearly concluded that it was useless to make any more nominations; that the Senate would not confirm anything, and that the President saw little use in sending names to that dignified body for rejection. Possibly, Mr. Evarts said, in case of a vacancy, where there was recent need of an officer, an appointment might. of-office act which took place in the last executive session of Thursday

SETILED BEYOND QUESTION
the right of the President to remove officers and to make appointments in their places without explaining to the Senate his reasons for such changes. The correspondence between Conkling, as Chairman of the Commerce Committee, and the Administration on this subject was not therefore referred to in the debate to-day. Bayard continued his speech, stating that he maintained the President's right to make changes in public officers, provided the persons to be appointed were suitable. This, he said, was for the Senate to decide. For his part, he did

To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The Sen.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—The Sonate was in executive session to-day nearly six hours, adjourning only at 8 o'clock this evenium. The entire session was devoted to the New York Custom-House nominations, two of which, namely, those of Theodore Roosevelt, to be Collector in place of Arthur, to be removed, and S. Bradford Prince as Navai Officer, vice Cornell, to be removed, were reported from the Committee on Commerce unfavorably. The third, namely, that of E. A. Merritt, to be surveyor of Customs in place of Sharp, whose commission has expired, was reported with a favorable recommendation. No opposition was manifested to the latter, but the contest in regard to the two proposed removals was extremely aminated, and took a very wide range, causing a discussion of the rights, powers, and dities of the President in regard to removals from office, and the subject of the Civil-Service policying general.

Mr. Conkling, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, opened the debate with a brief statement of the reasons why, in the opinion of the majority of that Committee, the two first nominations should not be confirmed. These were in brief that no charges of either corruption or inefficiency had been made against the present incumbents, but, on the contrary, they were conceded to be faithful, honest, experienced, and able officers.

Mr. Bayard followed in an extended argument maintaining the right of the Executive to make changes which, in his opinion, would be for the benefit of the public service. He being responsible for the execution of the Iswa, and entitled the select his agents, subject to the confirmation of the Senate a statement of his reasons.

Mr. Karana

Mr. Bayard followed in an extended argument maintaining the right of the Executive to make changes which, in his opinion, would be for the benefit of the public service. He being responsible for the execution of the Iswa, and entitled the select his agents, subject to the confirmation of the Senate a statement of his reasons

to urge the Committee to act, and, if the Committee had not finally acted, would have moved to discharge. While Conking has been earnestly engaged for several days in arging Democratic Senators to act in harmony with him to assist in defeating Roosevelt and Prince, Gordon has been equally industrious in rallying the forces upon the President's side. He left his hotel early this morning, and spent several hours before the Senate met in calling upon his party friends and in urging them to stand together as a unit in favor of the President's nominations. In his speech to-day Gordon said that the confirmation of Roosevelt and Prince was not a party question; that it was above party. He thought that for offices so high and responsible as those under consideration the best men should be selected. He believed that where the revenue was concerned it was more important to have housest and capable men than that the ininterests of any one party should be consulted. He believed that Arthur and Cornell were DERELICT IN THEER DUTIES.

He quoted from the Jay report to sustain his position. He culogized the President in the most enthusiastic manner. He charged the Republican party with corruption, and spoke in a very emphasized strain.

Something he said against the Republican party brought Blaine to his feet. The latter spoke for fifteen minutes. He said he could not let the opportunity pass to confront the insinuations of the Georgia Senator, and he proceeded to speak in behalf of the Republicans and against the Democrats. He drew a parallel between the two parties. He said he was in favor of Civil-Service reform to remove honest and experienced officers and put in their stead inexperienced men, however by yeas and mays was then taken upon the na nation of Roosevelt, and it was rejected by a jority of 7, the yeas being 25 and the nays 32.

The nomination of Prince was rejected upon a other roll-call by the same vote. In each case Senators Eaton, Dennia, Whyte, and Maxey (Denicans against confirmation, and a principle of the Research Confirmation of the Research Confirma

fore. UCTION SALES. 10 O'CLOCK

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rning, Dec, 18, at 10 o'clock, X ROBES.

es Buffalo Robes Dec. 13, at 11 O'Clock. UR STORES.

BUILDING est Twelfth-st., Drugs, Store Fixtures, &c. AUCTION,
NING, Dec. 12, at 10 o'clock, on at Twelfth-st.
the Budding, one-half cash, balances in first-class. This sale prefor an caterprising man. The thout reserve.
A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

ETAIL STOCK OF A EWELER AUCTION.

wollens, Clothing, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, &c., Dec. 18, at 9:30 o'clock, at out high-st. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

3, at 10 o'clock a. m., NKINS, Amignee. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctr's. EGULAR SATURDAY SALB

Wabash avenue. Hundred Cases es & Rubbers

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11

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
OF ALL EXTRA
PAIREAMKS, MORSE & OO.
222 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

## C. D. PEACOCK, JEWELER,

and beautiful designs in Watches, Diamonds, Gold Chains, Necklaces, Silver Combs, Bracelets, and many other goods not found elsewhere, which he is offering to the public at LOWER PRICES THAN OTHER DEALERS. An examination solicited at

HOLIDAY GOODS.

GOODS

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS. **HOLIDAY GOODS** 

A. O. SLAUGHTER, Corner Clark and Madison-sts. And City Vouchers Bought By

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Rodgers' Pocket Knives, Rasfors, and Scissors a specialty; also Skates, Pistois, Games, and Kovelites at KELLEY'S, 88 Madison, et, Tribune Bid'g. MERCHANT TAILORING. Business Fancy Cassimeres., \$25 Fancy Cassimeres., \$25 Fancy Cassimeres., \$25 Fine Eng. Sattings. \$5 Fine Eng. Sattings. \$6 J.B. HALL & CO., Tallow. 150 Fine.

GRATES AND MANTELS. SLATE MANTELS.

on (Pa.), Ingalis. on (Wis.), Jones (Nev.), Kellogg.

Dorsey. Mitchell
It is said that the majority against the confirmation of Roosevelt and Prince would have been two or three greater but for the absence of an equal number of Senators known to be opposed to the nominations who had temporarily left the Capitol without pairs in the belief that a vote would not be reached until a later hour. With the exception of these two or three Senators and Mr. Sharon, who is still absent from the city, the full number of Senators were present, or had made their votes effective by means of pairs.

### THE SILVER BILL.

SPANTE DEBATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Vashinorox, D. C., Dec. 12.—The debate on silver question dragged heavily in the Senate afternoon, and it was very evident that more this afternoon, and it was very evident that more interest was taken in the New York nominations than in the dollars of our daddles. Some of the falling-off in the zeal displayed by the advocates of silver was owing to their having discovered that they cannot place the Bland bill on the statute book this year even should the Senate pass it to-morrow or the next day just as it came from the House. The seventh section of the first article of the Constitution provides that if any bill shall not be returned by the President within the days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have all shall not be returned by the Frestein which me days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have een presented to him, the same shall be law in he manner as if he should have signed it, unless ongress should by their adjournment prevent its sturn, in which case it

SHALL NOT BE A LAW. ese has voted that when the two House orn on Saturday they shall adjourn to meet on oth of January next, the President could put any bill sent to him to-morrow or the next day into his pocket, and that would be the end of it, so the passage of the Bland bill before the middle of January will be impossible, and it is not certain that the Matthews resolution can be put through, although a desperate effort will be made to pass it.

## THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

ITS NEEDS AND PROSPECTS.

secial Dispatch to The Chicago 1 ribune.

INSTOR, D. C., Dec. 12.—The Central Pacific see have at last shown what legi ire. A bill in the interest of the Southern ific was introduced in the House to-day and re-red to the Texas Pacific Committee. This bill tes the history of the construction of the South-Pacific Railroad from California Eastwards; tes also the failure of the Texas Pacific to comdete its contract in building its road Westward; sks Congress to give the Southern Pacific author-ty to construct its road Eastward until it shall El Paso, and that it (the Southern Company), for every mile of road cted until it shall meet the Texas Pacific. all-have the land-grants and all the rights and lvileges originally granted to the Texas Pacific der the act with which the latter Company falled

innder the act with which the latter Company failed to comply. In other words, the Southern Pacific people ask that the benefits which Congress originally proposed to give the Texas Pacific be accorded to the former Company, to the extent that the latter shall construct its road from its present eastern terminus until it meets the Texas Pacific.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Money to-day recites that the provisions of the act of March 3, 1871, and the act of May 3, 1872, relating to the construction of a railroad between a point in North-castern Texas and the Bay of San Diego, California, have not been compiled with by the construction of Insex—Morthing the San Company, which was antiporized by the same acts to construct a line between San Francisco and Fort Yunna having company which was antiporized by the same acts to construct a line between San Francisco and Fort Yunna having company which was antiporized by the same acts to construct a line between San Francisco and Fort Yunna having company which was antiporized by the same acts to construct a line between San Francisco and Fort Yunna having company which was antiporized by the same acts to construct a line between San Francisco and Fort Yunna having company which was antiporized by the same acts to construct a line between San Francisco and Fort Yunna having company which was antiporized by the same acts to construct a line between San Francisco and Fort Yunna having company which was a francisco and Fort Yunna having company which was a francisco and Fort Yunna having company which was a francisco and Fort Yunna having company which was a francisco and Fort Yunna having company which was a francisco and Fort Yunna having company which was a francisco and Fort Yunna having company which was a francisco and Fort Yunna having company which was a francisco and Fort Yunna having company which was a francisco and Fort Yunna having company which was a francisco and Fort Yunna having compa proper to secure its speedy completion, and that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, which was authorized by the same acts to construct a line between San Francisco and Fort Yuma, having complied with the law by constructing its railroad to Yama City, Arizona, and now proposes to extend it further Eastward until it meets and councets with the Texas Pacific, or other railroads in Texas, at the Rio Grande at er near EI Paso. It provides that the lands heretofore granted to the Texas Pacific between the Colorado and Rio Granda Rivers shall, for the purposes of the act, be granted to the Southern Pacific Company upon so much of the line as it may construct. It requires 100 miles to be constructed within two years after the passage of the act, and the whole road to EI Paso within six years. If, when the Southern Pacific is constructed within two rears after the passage of the act, and the whole road to EI Paso within six years. If, when the Southern Pacific is constructed to the Rio Grande, neither the Texas are there to connect with it, it may, with the consent of that State, continue Eastward till a junction is formed, and, in like manner, if the Texas roads first reach El Paso, either of them may proceed west to a junction with the Southern Pacific. Provision is made for an interchange of traffic facilities and equality of rates with connecting roads, and for the acceptance of the act within six months after its passage. No bonds or guarantee of meters is asked for in the bill, and no lands, except the transfer of lands already granted over the same route, to the company which shall build the road contignous to them. The railroad is over substantially the same route as the Texas Pacific, but contemplates building by two commanies working from opposite ends towards meeting point.

## BAXTER.

BAXTER.

DISSECTING ITS RECORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has still under consideration the case of Baxter, nominated to be Judge of the Fifth Judicial District. A member of the Committee states that all charges which have been made against Baxter relative to his conduct durthe War have been explained to the satisfaction of the members of the Committee, with the single exception of the charge preferred by a Chicago lawyer named Thomas. That charge is now being investigated. It is to the effect that Baxter wrote a letter to a member of the Confederate Connvestigated. It is to the effect that Barter wrote a letter to a member of the Confederate Confrees, which was scarcely consistent with the act of a loyal man. Baxter's friends have caused the Confederate archives to be thoroughly searched, and claim no such letter can be found there. They so find a large number of other letters, which they hope the Commutates will send for, as these letters, they make the complexity more. they insist conclusively prove Barter's steadage they insist conclusively prove Barter's steadage topathy. The Garage Thomas whe has called this tharge to the attention of the Committee is said to have formerly resided in Tennessee, and to have seen one of the persons who reconsed the School and money, part of which is said to have dispersed under the Administration of Isham G. Barter's friends say than here.

MEXICO.

SHERIDAN BEFORE THE MILITARY COM-MITTER.

Succial Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Succial Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Wahtington, D. C., Dec. 12.—The Military Committee examined Gen. Phil Sheridan this afternoon upon the situation of the Rio Grande border. The examination was quite brief, and was confined to preparal questions. The result of it was that Sheridan gave it as his opinion that there is no danger of war with Mexico, except there should be an accidental collision between the forces of the two countries, and that collision is not likely to occur; that the troops now there, with those which are now being sent there, will be quite sufficient to preserve order along the border, and that the war rumors must be from those who are anxious for war, and have no substantial foundations in fact. Gen. Sheridan corroborated fully Gen. Ord. Gen. Clitch, and other army officers who have testified.

A member of the Committee, after Sheridan had concluded his testimony, stated that the concurrent testimony of all army officers examined was that there is no danger of international complications with Mexico in consequence of the existing condition of affairs along the border.

GEN. MILES
will be quamined by the Committee to-morrow relative to the best method of protecting the Northwest against ledian incursions. He will testify that all that will be necessary is to fill up the commines already there. There are now twenty-two companies consisting of 900 men, and he claims that their augmentation to the maximum number of 2,300 men will be sufficent a indian afairs och. He does not anticipate any further trouble. He

inks the presence of a force of the recommends will be enough to NOTES AND NEWS.

THE COLORADO CASE.

THE COLORADO CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Obicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The House spent the day in debating the Colorado case, without arriving at any conclusion. In the course of the debate it began to appear that there might be Democrats enough opposed to forcing upon the people of Colorado as their Representative a gentleman who was not elected to declare that there was no election and to remand the whole question to the people of the peop was not elected to declare that there was no election, and to remand the whole question to the people. The only certain thing is that Judge Belford will not be seated. The Democrats are partisan enough to prevent that, but at the outset there will be four Democratic members of the Elections Committee, including even the Chairman, who were of opinion that Patterson had no equitable basis for his claim to a seat, and that a new election should be ordered. There are eight or ten more speeches to dered. There are eight or ten more speeches to be made, and, as the House seems indisposed to transact any other business before the recess, the vote may not be taken to-morrow. The indica-tions of the present temper of the House are that a new election will be ordered; that failing, parti-

THE RAILWAY POSTAL SERVICE.

sanship and the force of numbers will seat Patterson.

THE RAILWAY POSTAL SERVICE.

Capt. White, Superintendent of the Chicago Division of the Postal Service, returns to Chicago to-night. One result of the work of the Postal Convention here will be to abolish a considerable amount of the work done on the Chicago office known as the label-slip work.

Mr. Gallup, of Chicago, is spending a few days here. Perry H. Smith is also here for a vacation trip, and spent a considerable portion of the day with his Democratic friends in Congress.

THE HOUSE PACIFIC RAILROADS COMMITTER settled the difficulty about the Chairmanship this morning by the election of Throckmorton. Hewith had been placed on the Committee yesterday to succeed Potter, but was forced to go to the foot of the Committee. At the meeting this morning Morrison and Throckmorton were placed in nomination for Chairman. Morrison stated that he was opposed to subsidy, but the majority of the Committee were for it. Consequently he preferred not to be elected, but both names were kept in nomination. The consequence was the election of Throckmorton by 5 to 4. Morrison giving the vote which elected Throckmorton. Speaker Randall has been defeated, as his real purpose was to secure a Chairman hostile to Tom Scott's project. Throckmorton, who is Chairman, is a most pronounced advocate of Southern subsidy schemes, and was an attorney in the employ of the Texas Pacific Company before he came to Congress. This day's work must be considered a triumph for the Scott subsidy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—In the case of the claim of the Atlantic & North Carolina Rallroad Company for abatement of internal revenue taxes assessed on its gross receipts for the carriage of passengers, property, and mails, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the fact that a portion of the stock of the corporation of any portion of the stock of the corporation of our educational interests at the Paris Exposition reported the advisability of requesting the President to suppoint as i

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has assigned Thursday, the 13th inst., to hear the argument of counsel as to the right of location of "Valentine Scrip" on certain vacant lots in Chicago and on the vacant ground on the Lake-Front of that city.

of that city.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day agreed to a bill prepared by the Sub-Committee providing for the immediate distribution by the State Department of the first installment received from Mexico on account of the awards of the Mexican Claims Commission excepting those for the Weil and La Oora claims, which the President is authorized to suspend for the present, in order to make them subjects of diplomatic correspondence, or a possible investigation if such a course shall be found desirable.

APPOINTMENTS.

### GENERAL GOSSIP. PEANUTS AND DOUGHNUTS.

PRANUTS AND DOUGHNUTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—About the most important question that has sprung up in connection with the long adjournment is, What is to become of the apple-venders and whisky-peddlers? It is an embarassing fact that but a small proportion of the National Capitol is devoted to national affairs, unless we assume that doughnuts and peanuts are essentially adjuncts of a well-regulated Government. The man who approaches the huge marble building (which, by the way, at a distance, looks as if it had been whitewashed the day belooks as if it had been whitewashed the day pe-fore) comes, especially if he be a stranger, with feelings of awe, and chuck full of patriotism from his scalp to his soles. Naturally he is surprised to find the interior devoted to mercantile interest which ever way he may, he hads himself flanked by hucksters' stalls, and he rapidly loses his rev-erence for the building as a centering point of national talent and contemplates it as a compara-tively well-built market-house. Fancy a man with the soft shadows of Italy hiding in his eyes, squatted under the painting, "The Declaration of Independence," roasting chestnuts!

YET THERE HE SITS, patiently twirling his roaster and doling out his wares with that generous regard for No. 1 essentially characteristic of his vocation. A little furtrally characteristic of his vocation. A little further on, and separated from him only by a few
spittoons—huge wooden boxes filled with sawdust
—sits a venerable dame, smoking a pipe and descanting upon the virtues of a few tusty old pippins
she has in some way managed to amass. All
around are stationery stalls, and cake-stands, and
card-writers' tables, and toy-booths, and the worst
of it is, they line the corridors so that a very small
crowd will choke them np. Now, the proprietors of it is, they line the corridors so that a very small crowd will choke them up. Now, the proprietors of these accessories to comfort are loud and deep in their lamentations. They hold that Congress owes them a bounden duty to sit all the year round and sit all day. They claim a prescriptive right to Congress as a body, and Congressmen as individuals, and they resent with many garnishments of profanity the inroad upon their liberty involved in

ments of profanity the inroad upon their liberty involved in

TEE MONTH'S ADJOURNMENT.

The fact is, Congress ought to appropriate enough to pay the expense of sending a sprinkling-cart through the crowd first, to lay the dust, and follow that up with a street-sweeper. This incongruous, heterogeneous mass of sordid peddlers has no more right in the Capitol corridors than it has in the Foundry Church, and yet they assume to regulate the sessions! Another class which strongly deprecates the long vacation is composed of various mysterious-appearing gentlemen who dive into neoks and corners with members, and then emerge with silver quarters in their pockets. But they are not so lond-voiced in their prockets. But they are not so lond-voiced in their prockets. But they are and so lond-voiced in their properly enforced, would attack their very existence.

What, by the by,

A PLEASANY LITTLE FARCE
that is which is played about three times a week! A number of gentiemen, standing in the lobby laughing over some story that should only be told in caucas when all but members are excluded, happen to laugh loud enough to wake up some fossil who has been sent nere by his constituents to save the expense of purying him. Straightway the fossil, feeling his every right and liberty outraged by the cisturbance of his nap, moves that "the rule prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Capitol be strictly enforced." The Speaker, like McClellan before the enemy, says he "has done all in can with the force he has got," and the fossil scowls on his tormentors and goes back to sleep. If a vote were taken on the sholition of

THE SALE OF LIQUOR TO MEMBERS
while they are on duty, every man would vote in the affirmative, but they naturally shrink from permitting the dimentines surrounding the sale, they could readily receive excelent prices for an execusive and sendenting the dimentines surrounding the sale, they could readily receive excelent prices for an execusive premian for its infraction!

There never was a man yet who struggled hard for

wouldn't come back again under any circum-stances,—that is, the less important of them. They are tired and sick of being badgered about this and bored about that. The trouble is, that a Congres-sional candidate looks upon his election as the

A REMARKABLY "SOFT FRING." In his inexperience, he looks upon his seat as passed and padded, and upon his work as merely an assumption of dignity and a lot of heavy standing around. When he gets here and sinds that Committees meet just about the time the pretitest girls are out on the Avenue, he grum lies, and when he sinds that his daily mail brings him scores of reminders of election pledges, he curses. It looks easy to a country lawyer to make a reputation in Congress, but somehow he finds that he and the reputation fail to occupy the same space at the same time. When he is at home the reputation is here. When he is here the reputation is in the country. But some of the complaints of Congressmen are well grounded.

A prominent Senator on the Republican side called my attention to his mail last night. Out of twenty-one letters, eleven were warming him against permitting the confirmation of a certain were

man to a \$300 post-omee, while the other ten were on a variety of topics, and this, he says, is the character of the letters he receives daily. He must answer them all, because his "constituents" expect it. But the majority of the honorable gentlemen pay no attention to their correspondents, and there is a wide complaint on the part of the Democrats that some of them couldn't find their seats if they tried. The system of absenteeism at present in vogne has paralyzed the Democracy, who are afraid to move in any important measure because of the thinness of their ranks. To call out their whole force would demand a prolonged call of the House and a terribly hig invoice of sodawater.

David Davis will join them. There are two most excellent reasons for this. The Democrats bug to totel hearts the superstition that the Fresident will stand by those who befriend him, and that eventually he will.

THROW IN A FEW DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS to keep them from starving to death. The second reason is, it is their interest to sustain the Fresident stands and strong enough to effect a split in the Republican party. Every more they make, which looks like lending solid support to the President, more and more embitters Conkling, and they have correctly sizedhim up when they assume that he would do all in his power to break the party rather than yield one jot or one tittle of his importance.

Looking over the field one is surprised to find so few important measures among the mass of bills introduced since the opening of the special session. The silver bills, the bill to repeal the Resumption act, and a few others are about all that can be dragged out of the mass. The fact is legislation nowadays is running in the direction of private rather than, of national interests. It is not an uncommon thing to hear a member remark. "Thus, Mr. Speaker, the importance of this measure is most manifest. The country demands it. This great and growing nation across which the eagle spreads his tail, rising from his eyric on the foam-capped wave of the Atlantic in the morning, dropping a pin feather in the Mississippi at noon, and reaching his roost in the cavernous depths of the Pacific at about a quarter or twenty minutes past 6 in the evening, demands it. I—ah—is—ir—I demand the reading of the bill."

Then the bill is read, and turnsout to be for the relief of Peter Strauss, who fell into No. Water Creek in 1841 and bruised his elbow. While this is under profound consideration in the House, a Senator is senated by the pacific and teach the great, strong waters of the Gulf to kiss the bashful ripples of the lakes. I—ah—ir—ir—demand the reading of the bill."

Then the bill is read and turnsout to be for the relief of the pacifi

SENATOR DICK OGLESBY,
whose primal effort is but of a few years of age.

some friends at Galva, Ill., and was there be-sought by Mrs. Meade, a charming lady, to immor-talize her album, and without a moment's hesita-tion the gallant Senator dashed off the following distich:

Those who come to America Should be naturalized;
Those who go to Galva, Must be to sidva uized.
This is my first attempt at poetry.
It would be considerable of an innovation if he should get up his bills on a similar plan, though the effect would be somewhat impaired by the necessity of putting the enacting clause in prose.

S. H.

## THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—In the morning hour a great number of petitions and many bills were presented and referred.

Mr. Edmunds submitted a resolution authorizing a select committee to take into consideration the state of the law respecting the ascertaining and declaration of the result of elections of President and Vice-Fresident of the United States, and also to consider and report upon the best manner of electing those officers and the duration of their terms of office. Agreed to.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported adversely on the peti-

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported adversely on the petition from the friends of female suffrage asking to be allowed the use of the Senate Chamber to present arguments before the Committee on Privileges and Elections in favor of a sixteenth amendment, granting female suffrage. In submitting the report, Mr. Dawes said the Committee expressed no opinion adverse to the adoption of such amendment, but the Senate had invariably declined to allow the Chamber to be used for any other purpose than the business of the Senate.

Mr. Sargeat, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably on the Senate bill to regulate the expenditures in the navy. Passed. Also the Senate bill authorizing the general account of advances for naval appropriations. The following bills were introduced and referred:

Affairs, reported favorably on the Senate bill to regulate the expenditures in the navy. Passed. Also the Senate bill authorizing the general account of advances for naval appropriations. Passed.

The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Barnum—To save the rights of patentees under Sec. 4. bl8 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) submitted a resolution reciting sections of the Revised Statutes in regard to the organization of the militia in the States, making an annual appropriation for arming and equipping such militia, etc., and calling upon the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the condition and strength of the militia in the several States, together with any recommendations he may have to make looking to the more thorough organization of the militia, amount of money disbursed to the various States, what amount is now due to any State, and if any State has been excluded from the benefits of the law, and for how long, and if, in his opinion, the annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia should be increased. Ordered printed. Mr. Davis gave notice that he would call it up for action at an early day.

Upon motion of Mr. Allison, the Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and a Committee of Conference was ordered. Messes, Sargent, Dorsey, and Beck were appointed members of the Committee on the part of the Senate.

At the expiration of the morning hour, consideration was resumed of unfinished business—the resolution of Mr. Matthews, declaring the right of the Government to pay bonds in silver,—and Mr. Chaffee submitted the following as a substitute:

That all bonds of the United States issued, or anhorized to be issned, under said acts of Congress heretofore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government, in coin of gold of silver of standard value when such bonds were issued and to restore to its colinage such silver acin, which, as a legal tender co-equal with gold coin, is not in violation of the pub

say what money the Government should use in its daily business. Its business with creditors was at stated intervals, and if they received Spanish dollars at the end of every six months of our standard of value of 1870 it was none of their business if the people cheated each other every day with dollars coined at our mints. He then referred to the question of national honor, and argued that the payment of bonds in alver would not be a violation thereof. He considered this matter as the people of Alabsma treated it, and they saw no reputiation, no violation of national honor, to pay bonds in silver. An act of justice to both debtor and creditor was in no sense an act of repudiation. It was this consciousness of the requirements of duty which compelled him to support this resolution to day. The South could probably have a single standard of gold alone better than any other section, as she could get more gold for her products than other sections of the country, but it would be an act of injustice to these sections to have a single standard, and the South would never favor a single standard. He referred to the colored people in his State, and said they much preserved sliver. They were ignorant of all laws of finance.

Where ignorance is bliss.

Where ignorance is bliss, 'Tis folly to be wise.

Where ignorance is bliss.

They never could respects law which said enough silver dollars would not pay off a debt of any size. He could not quite understand why it would not himself, and many others wiser than himself were in the same darkness. The plan people of his section dealt with these plain facts in a plain way, and statesmen would find it difficult to answer them. He could not discern any tain to repudiation in the resolution which restored to the people their rights, and the adoption of it would be honest, even-handed justice to our 40,000,000 people. Mr. Caristiancy said many of our bombs now outstanding were purchased during the War from patriotic motives and to save the country from destruction. Many individuals who purchased these bonds sacrificed their property to obtain the means to buy them. They had been purchased at a premium over and above par, and were they now to be paid in a coin below par? This whole agitation was the old maxim of the bandit, "Let him take who hath power, and let him keep who can." He argued that in 1873 the silver dollar was demonetized by act of Congress and ceased to be a part of our coin. The bonds issued after that time certainly could not be paid in silver. Silver was not a part of our coin, and it was not contemplated when they were issued that it would ever again constitute part of our coinage, therefore there was no reason to suppose that the bonds would be payable in anything else than gold coin. The purchasers had a right to rely upon the law, and expect payment in such coln.

He spoke at length as to the legal obligations of the Government, and in conclusion declared that he could not vote for the resolution.

Pending discussion, Mr. Allison moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 44; nays, 20—as follows:

\*\*TRAS\*\*

Allison, Anthony, Edmunds, Morrill,

TEAS. Balley, Barnum, Beck. Cameron (Wis.), I Christiancy, Cockrell. Davis (W. Va.), M The Senate ther At 8 o'clock the adjourned.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Morrison said he noticed that the Speaker yes-terday appointed several members to different Committees, in place of other members excused. He desired to know when those members had been

The Speaker said that he had asked permission to fill certain vacancies.

Mr. Morrison replied that that was not his question. The House had never excused those gentlemen from serving on committees. Could a member excuse himself?

The Speaker answered that it had been the uniform practice to excuse gentlemen who did not The Speaker answered that it had been the uniform practice to excuse gentlemen who did not wish to serve. The maiter here stopped.

Mr. Stephens introduced a bill repealing the iron-clad onth which has to be taken by applicants far pensions. Referred.

Mr. Harris, the Cnairman of the Election Committe. called up the Colorado contested case, the majority report, signed by the Democratic members of the Committee, declaring Patterson entitled to a scat, and the minority report signed by Hiscock, Wait, and Thornburg, declaring Belford duly elected. Mr. Cox (Ohio) submitted another report, declaring that there had been no valle election.

The presentation of arguments in support of the

The presentation of arguments in support of the The presentation of arguments in support of the majority and minority reports occupied the entire day. Speeches on the subject were interrupted to sermit the following:

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the distribution of the award made under the convention with Mexico of the Fourth of July, 1808. Ordered printed and recommitted. This bill is reported as a substitute for that referred to the Committee in relation to suspending the payment of claims on Company. Tr directs the State Department to receive the money paid by Mexico on account of American citizens and to distribute the same prorats. It also directs the payment to Mexico of \$50,528 in Mexican gold, \$10,559 in American gold, and \$89,410 in United States currency, in discharge of the awards made in favor of Mexican citizens.

A Conference Committee was ordered on the Deficiency bill, and Messrs. Singleton, Atkins, and Hale were appointed.

Mr. Money introduced a bill to authorize the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to extend its railroad and telegraph line east from its present terminus in Arizona to a point on the Rio Grande, at or near El Paso, and to aid in building the same. Referred.

Referred.

Mr. Hunton, from the Select Committee on ascertaining the result of Presidential elections, reported a resolution directing the Committee to take into consideration also the duration of the Presidential term. Adopted.

Discussion of the Colorado contested election case was resumed and continued up to adjournment, Mr. Harris, Chairman of the Riection Committee, announcing that he expected to have a vote to-morrow evening.

Adjourned.

DRY-GOODS SALE. New York, Dec. 12.—The entire stocks of Lons-dale, Blackstone, and Hope bleached cottons on hand, 5,943 cases, were sold to-day at auction.

The bidding was extremely brisk, and prices obtained were considered good. The sale realized over \$300,000. Lonsdale aversale realized over \$300,000. Lonsdale averaged 8% cents h yard, Blackstones a fraction over 7% cents, and Hopes a fraction over 7% cents. The following is a list of prices: Hope 4-4 bleached, marked H, sample package, at 7% cents; then 541 cases at 7% cents, and 95 cases at 7% cents, and 95 cases at 7% cents, and 95 cases at 7% cents, and the remainder, 106 cases, at 7% cents, and the remainder, 106 cases, at 7% cents, and the remainder, 106 cases, at 7% cents. Lonsdale 4-4 bleached, marked L. S., opened at 8% cents, at which price 500 cases were sold; 200 cases brought 8% cents; and 450 cases. 8% cents. The sale was considered a great success. Among the houses represented at the sale were J. Well & Brother, Well Brothers & Co., Louis Stix & Co., File. Six & Co., Will-& Co., Louis Stix & Co., Rice. Stix & Co., William Shillito & Co., Cincinnati; Field, Letter & Co., Ch., Chicago.

TENNESSEE FINANCES.
NASHVILLE, Dec. 12.—In submitting to the
Legislature the correspondence from parties Legislature the correspondence from parties representing a very large number of the Tennessee bonds, expressing a willingness to take 50 cents on a compromise of the State debt, Gov. Porter concludes his mes sage as follows: "I appeal to the General Assembly to rescue the State rom its peril and to preserve something of its credit. The people of Tennessee are not prepared to learn the full lesson of repudiation. They are still sensible of the responsibility resting on them of maintaining the good name impressed upon the State by so many of her sons. The time has been when the prestige of Tennessee, the high standing of her commercial credit, made all of her sons proud of their nativity. Do not let us turn our backs upon this honorable history."

NEW YORK. Dec. 12.—At the quarterly meeting of the Directory of the Western Union Telegraph Company to-day, a report was submitted showing that on Oct. 1 there was a net surplus of \$00,885, and that on Oct. I there was a net surplus of \$90, 865, and that the net profits for the quarter ending Dec. 31 were \$750, 138, making a total of \$841, 004. The interest on the bonded debt for one quarter, and one quarter's proportion of the sinking fund, amounted to \$132, 000, which, deducted from the profits, leaves a baiance of \$709, 004. From this the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent is taken, amounting to \$525, 931, leaving a balance of \$1.3, 072. A resolution was adopted declaring a dividend of 1½ per cent from the net earnings of the three mouths ending Dec. 31, payable on the 15th of January, 1878.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Special Paratch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 12.—The State Board of Education are in session at Normal. At their meeting to-day Miss Haftle Case, preceptress, presented her resignation, which was accepted, and a special committee was ordered to prepare a testimonial of the estimation in which she is held by the Board. The President's report shows an attendance for the term just closing of 471, or thirty-six more than a year ago, and that everything connected with the institution is in a prosperous condition.

ter out sauce the fruit Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuns.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 12.—At a meeting of business men here to-night a resolution that the silver dollar should be remonetized was adoptFINANCIAL.

Failure of Two More Large Dry Goods Firms in New York.

Reasons Adduced by the Metropolitan Press for These Disasters.

Wreck During 1877 of Eight Important Firms in This Trade.

The Newark, N. J., Savings Institution with Deposits of \$11,000,000, Decides to Lie Down.

DRY-GOODS FAILURE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The loss of trade to this
etty is a constantly recurring question. In an article referring to the failure of two large houses ticle referring to the failure of two large houses to-day, the Times says: "Business men assert that the dry-goods jobbing trade is fast being taken away from New York by the establishment of jobbing houses in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Lonisville, Toledo, Buffalo, and other interior cities. The sales of Field, Leiter & Co., of Chicago, last year, amounted to over \$17,000,000, an increase over the previous year of \$7,000,000, and those of others in the cities mentioned have been in like proportion. A large proportion of this business is drawn from New York. It has been made possible by the course of the trunk railroads, whose through freight tariff for several years has discriminated freight tariff for several years has discriminated largely in favor of the interior. On the other hand, since Jan. 1, no less than eight important New York concerns have gone out of business These are; Emery, Joy & Lee, failed; Opdyke These are; Emery, Joy & Lee, failed; Opdyke, Terry & Steele, liquidation; Cochran, McLean & Co., failed; John M. Wentz & Co., voluntary liquidation; N. Salliyan & Co., failed; Adriance, Robbins & Co., and James Leahy, whose failures were announced to-day. The firm of Adriance, Robbins & Co. has been in business over fity-seven years. The firm has always been a very respectable one. It occupied a medium position, never having attained to the prominence of Stewart & Co. or Claffin & Co. In October last Mr. Robbins died, and, his estate being bound up, the credit of the firm has been somewhat criticized because of a doubt of its success without his assistance. This helped greatly to weaken it. In August the firm reported its liabilities to be \$124,000, and its assets \$224,000. This was immediately after an assessment amounting to \$20,000 had been made upon the individual members of the firm. To-day the firm made an assignment to Mr. George Gilbert, of McKesson & Robotins, the wholesale druggists. Mr. Adriance said he could not state the firm's condition at present. He thought, however, the liabilities would not amount to over \$100,000. Outside they are estimated at \$200,000, and the assets at half that sum. Mr. Adriance said the death of Mr. Robbins had been a tremendous loss to the amount to over \$100,000. Outside they are estimated at \$200,000, and the assets at half that sum. Mr. Adriance said the death of Mr. Robbins had been a tremendous loss to the selling business of the concern. As an instance of the shrinkage in values, the firm had been compelled last week to sell for 15 cents goods that it had parchased last spring at 37% cents. This shrinkage had been the result of the immense shies of goods at anction consequent on the recent retirement or failure of so many firms. Mr. Adriance said the firm had been compelled to suspend once before, in 1857, but had subsequently paid everything. It had gone through all the other financial panies of the country nascathed. When the members put in fresh capital in August last they honestly believed that, with the large crops and other signs of increasing business, a fair future was in store for them, but they had been sadly disappointed. James Leshy, general importer of woolen goods, says his credit has been weakened by a Government suit, brought four years ago, now suddenly revived, on a charge of undervaluing goods. His liabilities are said to he \$130,000, and his assets \$190,000. His transactions have been heavy, amounting to a million a year.

A BIG BANK IN TROUBLE. NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 12.—The Newark Sav-ings Institution, the largest and oldest in the city, chartered thirty years ago, has just been taken charge of by the Chancellor on the petition of its managers, to insure an equal distribution of assets, and prevent any unfairness from a possible run. The bank has about \$12,000,000 of assets including depreciated securities, and \$2,000,000 of Government bonds. The deposits are \$11,000,

000. The Chancellor orders the payment of 18 per cent interest, Jan 2. Meanwhile, he will make a full investigation. The moneys hereafter deposited are to be kept separate and invested. THE SPRAGUES. debtedness, met to-day to take action to protec debtedness, met to-day to take action to protect and secure their rights. An association was formed and an Executive Committee chosen, consisting of Alexander Farnum, Nelson W. Aldrich, James M. Kimball, Jesse Metcalf, and William B. Weeden, and they were instructed to take promptly such steps as, in their judgment, were desirable to pro-tect the creditors.

FRANKFORT, KY. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 1.—The proposition of E. H. Taylor, of Frankfort, for a consolidation in bankraptey has been accepted by his creditors, who held a meeting at that place to-day. They represented nearly \$400,000, and came from New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati. Canada, Chicago, and elsewhere. Taylor was among the largest distillers in Kentucky.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich, Dec. 12.-P. M. Godrich & Co., hardware dealers, and Lemon & De Young, cigar makers, made assignments here to-day, No figures of assets or liabilities are given.

TAUNTON, MASS. TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—The Taunton Sav-ings Bank suspended payment to-day. It is reported solvent, and it is thought that the deposit-ors will be paid in full.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CRIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Tennesse, Ohio Valley, and lake region, rising barometer, except a temporary fall in the Eastern portion, fresh and brisk west to north winds, older, clear, and partly cloudy weather, and ir

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vet.	Rn.	Weather
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:18 a. m.	29,976	53	61	8	14		Clear.
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\* Self-registering instruments.

CANADIAN NEWS.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 12.—An interim report has been prepared by P. S. Ross on the position of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company. It shows the Company to be in a worse position than generally anticipated, and recommends the banks not to press their claims, and allow an opportunity of realizing upon the assets. A not very encouraging feature to the responsible holders of the stock is the fact that, in all probability, a large proportion of it is held by parties who will not be able to meet claims against them, and that \$500,000 of the ariginal capital stock of \$1,900,000 is held by one person, Mr. Goff, late manager. Of course, calls will have to be made until all claims are met, and, while Mr. Ross believes that full payment of the last calls won't meet all liabilities, the slowness in the payment of the second call, and the fact that some holeers are irresponsible parties, may necessitate further calls. The sasets of the Company, or a good portion of them, would be found almost valueless if thrown upon the market now. They

RELIGIOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
QUINCT. Ill., Dec. 12.—The Episcopalian Convention was called to order to-day at 11 o'clock, and soon thereafter proceeded to the election of a Bishop by the concurrent vote of the clergy and laity. On the informal ballot the whole clerkal vote cast was 13, of which Dr. Harris, of Chicago, had 11. and Dr. Lemngwell and Dr. Qurry each 1. The total lay vote cast was 16, of which Dr. Harris had 15 and Dr. Curry 1. Harris had 15 and Dr. Curry 1. On the formal ballot Dr. Harris was unanimously

elected.

After singing the Gloria in Excelsis, Bishop Mc After singing the Gioria in Excelsis, bisnop mc-Laren arose, and, with much feeling, said that every impulse of his nature moved him to speak of one who, as Bishop, would in the future be closely connected with the people of this diocess. The Rev. Dr. Harris is a man among men. Though young in years, he is a man of mature judgment a man of excellent parts, decided learning, o a man of excellent parts, decided learning, of growing theological erudition. Bishop McLaren said further that Dr. Harris was a man whom he not only respected and admired, but one whom he found it easy to love. Of a gentle, effectionate nature, he combines in himself all that is manly in man and womany in woman, He is strong and true, tender and sympathetic. He has the respect of the people of his parish, and will have the highest respect and the love of the people of the flocese. has the respect of the people of the people of the diocese.

In closing, Bishop McLaren said that what was his loss would be the gain of the people of the Quincy Diocese. He felt, in one sense, as though he had lost one of the members of his body, for whenever he had sought council at the hand of Dr. Harris, it had been wisely given, and when he had sought the sympathy of his heart, he bad received it; but while he lost him as a presorter, he could not but rejoice at his advancement.

After the Bishop's remarks, resolutions were adopted to continue in force (the constitution and canons of the Diocese of Illinois for the new Diocese until the adoption of its own constitution and canons, and to take measures for the establishment of the provincial system and federative council for the several Dioceses of Illnois.

Some further business was transacted and the Convention adjourned sine die.

A reporter called on Dr. Harris last evening and asked him if he would accept. He said he could not answer the question, since he knew of his election only by rumor, and had not considered the matter.

THE UNITARIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 12.—The twenty-secon annual Conference of Wisconsin Unitarians opened in All-Saints' Church last night with a sermon by the Rev. Robert Collyer, a large audience being present. The regular business session began this morning. Reports from the churches showed morning. Reports from the churches showed a very favorable increase of membership everywhere. The Rev. H. M. Simmons, of Kenosha, delivered a lecture on the decline of religion, followed by a critique by the Rev. Judson Fisher, of Monroe, noon John Stuart Mill's "Essay on Nature." This afternoon essays were read by Miss Phoebe Couzins, the Rev. 2Mr. Gordon, of Milwaukee, and the Rev. Dr. Kerr, of Rockford. The sermon this evening was dolivered by the Rev. Mr. Herbert, of Geneva, Ill. The Conference closes to morrow.

## VANDERBILT'S MONEY.

robability that William Will Retain His Gigantic Hoard-Decisions Very Unfavorable to the Contestants.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Trioune.

New York, Dec. 12.—The Vanderbilt will con-Age 10 kg, pec. 12.—The vanderbit will contest was resumed to-day. Much of the time was occupied by the lawyers in arguments as to the admissibility of testimony. Attachments were issued against Daniel Drew and Benjamin Wood, who had failed to report to their subjects. In arguing for the admissibility of declarations to show mental condition, and the probability of undue influence, larger flexic held that the contest at the decident. condition, and the probability of under influence, Judge Black held that the contestants had a right to show that Commodore Vanderbilt was in reality the weakest of men, and had more completely mis-understood all the duties he owed to his own family, and was more utterly ignorant of the principles o natural justice, than any other man who ever lived. Counsel claimed this had been proven by various facts, which, when they were analyzed. admitted of no other conclusion. But he propo to go further, and give more direct testimony to to show weakness beyond the unequal distribution

to show weakness beyond the unequal distribution of the property.

Mr. Black replied promptly: "Everything he ever said and did." Speaking of sanity as the capability to preserve the balance between the intellectual faculties and moral sentiments, he said: "Commodore Vanderbilt's bump of acquisitiveness was in a chronic state of inflammation all the time. [Laughter, in which the proponent joined heartily.] It grew wonderfully. He caltivated it to the neglect of everything else. Morally and religiously his mind was a howling wilderness. He didn't content himself with worthing Mammon alone, but he indulged in other foilies sure to deligiously his mind was a howling wilderness. He didn't content himself with worhiping Mammon alone, but he indulged in other follies sure to demoralize mind and weaken it, while they corrupt the understanding. Where such things are carried to a great extent, no man under their influence can be call add sane man.

Mr. Clinton contended that insanity should be proved first, and that anything else was immaterial that was done. The offer of counsel was really to prove undue influence by a dead wife. Through a crasy witness it had already come out that Mrs. LaBau began the clairroyant business. So they sought, on behalf of a crazy cheat, and through a crazy witness, to influence the Court to let in all kinds of crazy testimony.

The Surrogate decided that the clairvoyant-belief testimony should be stricken out till it was proved that the will was the direct offsering of this belief. With respect to the testimony that the deceased declared his dissatisfaction with regard to the will, and his apprehension that he had done wrong in taking the advice of William H. Vanderbilt and Dr. Linsley in having his daughter kept away from him, the Surrogate held that that declaration, made at a period so remote, did not reflect upon the mental capacity of the deceased at the time the instrument was executed, and ordered that the testimony given on that subject be

ed that the testimony given on that subject of stricken out.

Exceptions were made. Both these decisions are decidedly in favor of William H. Vanderbilt.

William K. Thorne, one of the sons-in-law, was called to prove the straitened circumstances of William H. Vanderbilt some fifteen years ago, and the freatment given the latter by his father.

After this unimportant testimony adjournment was had till to-morrow.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Onicago Tribune.

LaSalle, Ill., Dec. 12.—Thomas Rourke, a muchesteemed citizen, and for many years one of the most prominent grocers here, after a lingering illness from a complexity of diseases, died at his residence in this city this morning, aged about 38 years.

Special Dispatch to The Unicago Tribuna.

DURUQUE, Ia., Dec. 12.—Theophilus W. Craw-

ford, one of the oldest settlers in Dubnque County, died this morning at the age of 71 years. He was stanch Democrat, and represented that party in the Legislature for a number of years.

HEROISM REWARDED.

CINCINATI, Dec. 12.—April 10, 1876, a woman threw herself into the Ohio River from the Newport ferry-boat. A lad 16 years old. William A. Shober, jumped into the river and made a heroic effort to save her, but without avail, and came near drowning himself. Kilwinning Lodge of Masons, recognizing this noble boy's act of heroic humanity, voted him a gold medal, and this evening at the annual banquet the testimonial was presented to the boy by the late Attorney-General Tatt, a member of the Lodge, in an eloquent and appropriate address. The ceremony was largely attended by prominent Masons of the State and other citizens.

FIRE AT DEAN CITY, PA. PITTSBUBO, Pa., Dec. 12.—A special from Dean City, Pa., in the Challon oil district, says: "A fire City, Pa., in the Chalion oli district, says: "A fire originated in the Beringer City Hotel. Beringer City, Pa., occupied by John Armstrong, of Sharon, at 2 o'clock this morning. The hotel burned to the ground with the contents. The building and godds are insured for \$1,000. A man named A. B. Mc-Cartney, of Mercer. Pa., a guest at the hotel, was burned to death. Others narrowly escaped being burned. The fire spread very rapidly to a vacant building owned by Mr. Drew. thence to Kiiroy & Crowley's New York store, burning, the building and contents; insured. Four other buildings burned, three being occupied by families.

NOT ALL DEAU.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 12.—An election for Senator in Beanfort County, which includes several sea islands containing a large negro population, took place on Monday. Notwithstanding a vigorous Democratic canvass, J. W. Collins, Republican candidate, is elected by 1.500 majority. This is the first election in this State this year which has been carried by the Republicans.

NOT ALL DEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Spring rinld, Ill., Dec. 12.—The Auditor to day excluded from transacting business in Illimois the Homestead Fire-Insurance Company of Westown, N. Y., on account of impairment of its capital. The Company did very little business in this State.

SUICIDE.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed INDORSING

MELLIGO

The Coroner's Jury

The McElligott inquest was moon in the upper room of the following into the causes of the dash was conducted is a some vided into two compartments ing from one side of the root of the compartments being a average Justice shop. With oner Dietzsch, Miss McKee, ter, and her counsel, the report of the Fough-looking, which forms such of the Stock-Yards McKee was neatly dressed, with a tired, uneasy, worden the effects of nervousness strain to which she has bean decrepted parents as the bures of woe. Her suster look as usual, a pair of brilliants rings contributing to her rat appearance. Her two lawy and occasionally suggest cert he Coroner. There was son by the non-arrival of the Cotto get a jury at the hoar set begin. At last the Coroner, and the following-named get as jurors: J. J. Williams Thompson, Thomas Holland, P. Tirne McKillop, J. J. McCarty, M. Thomas.

a collector, was first awor to Miss McKee's house wand an expressman name pose of getting possessis Elligott nat told him to and get a trunk at Chadwigo and get possession of the trunk they drove around the trunk they drove around the trunk they drove around the trunk bore the name of a called in the morning to was their ruse to get into ing the bell, Miss McK. looked at the name on "All right; come in." Man got in between the doors. McElligott was to followed them. They let ontside door so it could be to the trunk and had a case with the back into the hall. McElligott came in and grewing the but Miss McKee made for to look the door, but McElligot to the back parlor, when wouldn't help her. McElligott to the hall was wouldn't help her. McElligott's assistant, and the Her reply was "All right down-stairs. Witness the turniture, McElligott and ing into he hall. Witness the turnet are witness the furniture, McElligott and ing into he hall. Witness the turniture, McElligott and ing into he hall. Witness the turniture, McElligott and ing into he hall. Witness the turniture, McElligott and ing into he hall. Witness the turniture, McElligott and ing into he hall. Witness the turniture, McElligott and ing into he hall. Witness the turniture, McElligott and ing into he hall. Witness the turniture, McElligott and ing into he hall. Witness the turniture, McElligott and ing into he hall. Witness the turniture, McElligott and ing into he hall. Witness the turniture, McElligott and ing into he hall. Witness the turnet was the most and the her went up in the hall. Witness the turnet was the most and the her went up in the hall. Witness the turnet was the most and the her went up in the hall. Witness the turnet was the most and the her went up in the hall. Witness the turnet was the most and the her went up in the hall. Witness the turnet was the most and the her went up in the hall. Witness the turnet was the most and the her went up in the hall. Witness the turnet was the most and the her went up in the hall. Witness the tur

Her reply was "All righ down-tairs. Witness turnitare, McElligott am ing in the hall. Witness parfort wo minutes when ran out into the hall am near the bannister, am Gud. I'm shot." Miss M hall. Just as witness en heard the click of her jumped back into the roand barricaded the door her making for the other made his exit through the looked through the sidd ing towards him with hand. He closed the dox which he tied them to around to the other doar, ricaded with the sofa. house by jumping from a lady still mars.

out, and was taken car THE EXPRI

mentioned window.

custodian for McElligo setting up the trunk job got into the nonse, the appearance of McElligo his remark "I'm shot, ed the revolver at McElligo his remark "I'm shot, ed the revolver at McElligot, found be used on a run for Icelligot, found be we ad on a run for lost of Ciark and Micaign somewhat wenk alter hot told witness to go rested. Witness testifaligott in a levy on Missilved in the Pine strees say whether she recowhen he was shot. In stops with the revolver latter sand, "You will she replied, "I'll give haven't had enough. Wolver in both hands missed fire.

Haines with which One on this occasion was for was across the street. And saw McShigotterosed over, and McBhas shot me." Miss stood at the top of the at him and said she he hadn't got enough, had oeen obliged to but this was the only tempted to make a him a distraint warranthe \$40 then due with OPFICER W. Chicago Avenue Stat man's inclination tow managed to tell the sind produced the revelescribed his dittical in conversation with

PRED

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Held Without Murder

Death :

Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES After Using Them for Several Years After Using Them for beyond rearrange of the Mark Tors. Jan. 4, 1877.—Dran Siz: Having for array years used your medicines, doubtinely at first point after experiencing their enters with full confesses, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to the model as knowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion rethem, and siways with the desired effect. The Ready Relies cannot be better described than it is by its name apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost largely inding the promised "relief." Truly your largely inding the promised "relief." Truly your (Signed)

RADWAY'S READY RELIE Cures the Worst Pains in from Onete Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR The Only Pain Remedy That instantly stops the most exernerating pains, alars inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organs one application

one application

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter deleted or excruciating the sain the
RHEUMATIC, Bed-Riaden, Infran, Orippied, Sarvon,
Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will AFFORD INSTANT BARE
inflammation of the Ridneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,

Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheris,
Catarrh, Influensa,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chilla, Ague Caills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the READT RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will after ease and comfort.
Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in few moments cure Cramps, Spaams, Sour Stomes, Hearrburn, Sick Headache, Diarnher, Dysunter, Osia, Wind in the Bowell, and all internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWATS READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water, it is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for Seems. There is no remedial agent in this world that will care I see a gue and all other Maiarious, Billous, Scarlet, transic cillow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWATS FILLE of pulses as RADWATS ELADY RELIEF. First care to bottle.

# Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secures to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, sors, are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medians. Every Day an Jucrease in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Kidney and Bladder Complaints

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30, 1875.—Dr. Radwar-Kind Sir: I have been taking your Besolvest, Bernlating Pilk, and as the first of the first property of the f

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapt. Dr. Radway—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the new of your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropay is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have had a great many calls this summer to inquise at the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, one from Oho, one from Canaria. three from Sakson, as quite a number from this place. Yours with respect, MRS. C. RRAFF.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18-1875.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Royal

READ FALSE AND TRUE.

Hon. Thurlow Weed INDORSING

VAY'S REMEDIES.

Y'SR. R. R. REMEDIES Them for Several Years. 4. 18rm. lot Several Tears.

4. 1877.—Dear Sire: Having for several results of the several

R. R. S READY RELIEF erst Pains in from One to ONE HOUR AY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURP I. It was the arst, and is y Pain Remedy

the most exermelating pains, allays cures Congestions, whether of the twels, or other glands, or organs, by ent or excruciating the pain, the Risden, Infirm Crippled, arous, and with disease may suffer.

READY RELIEF FORD INSTANT BASE the Ridneys,
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RADWAY'S

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BLOOD PURIFIER.

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\$1 Per Bottle. NT LETTER 30, 1875.—Dr. Rapway—
ing your Resolvent, Reguing Heady Relief about one
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ree. My weight was 275 with your remedies, and pounds, but they are not wenty-four bottles of Recenty-four bottles of pilistenty-four bottles and me MRS. C. KRAPF. Mrs. C. Krapf.

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EBERBACH 4 CO. 875.

VAY'S PILLS!

pated with swest gum, and strengthen. Rad-livorders of the Stom-sadder. Nervous disconsistent of the Stom-sadder. Nervous disconsistent of the Stomeston of the Stomeston of the Stomeston of the Stomeston of the Blood in Nausea. Heartburg, sit of the Stomeston o

will free the system ers. Price, 25 cents VAY & CO., No. 5

M'ELLIGOTT.

The Coroner's Jury Investigate the Facts Attending His Death;

And Recommend that Miss McKee Be Held Without Bail for Murder.

The McElligott inquest was held yesterday after-mon in the upper room of the Town Hall, Town of Lake. The apartment in which the official inquiry into the causes of Constable McElligott's death was conducted is a somewhat rade affair, didest was conducted as somewhat rade anart, di-dided into two compartments by a railing extend-ing from one side of the room to the other, each of the compartments being about the size of the grerage Justice shop. Within the railing ast Cor-oner Dietzsch. Miss McKee, with her parents, sisoner Dietzsch. Miss McKee, with her parents, sister, and her counsel, the reporters, and the jury. Outside sat and stood a crowd largely madeup of the rough-looking, hard-working class which forms such a large element of the Stock-Yards population. Miss McKee was neatly dressed, but pale, tearful, and with a tired, uneasy, worried look about her face,—the effects of nervousness and the severe mental strain to which she has been subject. Her aged and decrepid parents sat bohind her, the very pictures of woe. Her sister looked as oright and smart as usual, a pair of brilliants in the shape of carrings contributing to her rather favorable general appearance. Her two lawyers. Messrs. Thomas and Sawin, did little but watch the proceedings, and occasionally suggest certain lines of inquiry to the Coroner. There was some little delay, cansed by the non-arrival of the Coroner, and the failure the Coroner. There was some little delay, caused by the non-arrival of the Coroner, and the failure to get a jury at the hoar set for the proceedings to begin. At last the Coroner put in an appearance, and the following-named gentlemen were sworn in as jurors: J. J. Whilams, J. E. Bisbee, N. Thompson, Thomas Hearney, Dr. D. Mignault, Thomas Holland, P. Tirney, F. D. Miner, John McKillop, J. J. McCarty, M. Mitchell, and J. B. Thomas

Thomas Holland, P. Tirney, F. D. Mingnault, Thomas Holland, P. Tirney, F. D. Miner, John McKillop, J. J. McCarty, M. Mitchell, and J. B. Thomas.

PRED BEST,

a collector, was first sworn, and testified to going to Miss McKee's house with Constable McElligott and an expressman named McElroy for the purpose of getting possession of the house. McElligott and told him to go with the expressman anget a trunk at Chadwick's house, and then to go and get possession of the house. After getting the trunk they drove around to the house, No. 36 Eash street, took the trunk off the wagon, carried it up to the front door, and rang the bell. The trunk bore the name of a Mr. Ellsworth, who had called in the morning to arrange for board. This was their truse to get into the house. After pulling the bell, Miss McKee came to the door, looked at the name on the trunk, and said "All right; come in." Witness and the expressman got in between the oniside and the inside doors. McElligott was then on the oniside, but followed them. They let the trunk down in the outside door. McElligott game in and rrected Miss McKee with a "How do you do?" She was standing by the parlor door in the hall-way. Witness asked where he should take the trunk, and she told him to take it back into the hall. McElligott then told her he had an execution against her and was going to make a levy. She rephed, "I don't know as you will or not." McElligott then told her he had an execution against her and was going to make a levy. She rephed, "I don't know as you will or not." McElligott then walked toward the back parlor, where the furniture was, but Miss Mckee made for the same place, and tried to lock the door, but McElligott and the expressman if they wouldn't help her. McElligott at the same time time beckoned to witness to come and help him. He went up, got in between the two, gave the door a shove, and went in. Witness had represented to Miss McKee that he was a clerk from Ellsworth's office. She now asked him if he was McElligott and the expressman, and barr

revolver.

In answer to questions from the jurors, witness stated that McElligott pulled out his pocket-book when he first entered the hall. It contained his papers, including the writ and execution. There was no time to read the writ, however, as he had to rush for the parlor door to keep her from lock.

papers, including the writ and execution. There was no time to read the writ, however, as he had to rash for the parlor door to keep her from locking it. Witness also explained how McElligott yout, and was taken care of removed to his home. THE EXPRESSMAN M'ELROY corroborated the previous witness' testimony. He was somewhat clearer in certain points, however, testifying elistiactity to McElligott's commencing to read the execution, and to the firing of the shot, to which he was a witness. They had gotten the sofa about half way out of the parlor, and McElligott was standing by the bannister, ween Miss McKee came up the stairs from the basement, pointed her revolver at McElligott, and fired. The latter cried "My God! I'm shot." Witness explained how McElligott got out, and was removed to his home, and graphically described tine way he had made his own exit from the building through the abovementioned window.

JOHN M'NARY, custodian for McElligott, testified to Chadwick's setting up the trunk job, the entrance of McElligott into the nouse, the sound of the shot, the reappearance of McElligott was been considered in the firm of the mouse. Witness examined down this remark "I'm shot." Miss McKee even pointed the revolver at McElligott as he came down the respective and Minigram streets. Decased was somewhat weak alter his wound had been probed, but told witness to go and have Miss McKee or restricted. Witness textified to having assisted McElligott, found he was shot, and they started. Witness textified to having assisted McElligott in levy on Miss McKee's goods while she lived in the Pine street house, but was unable to any whether she recognized him that afternoon when he was shot. When she appeared on the stops with the revolver pointed at AcElligott to she replied. "I'll give you some more if you haven't had enough." She then grasped the revolver in both hands, snapped it twice, but it missed fire.

LOEIN CHADWICK

LOBIN CHADWICK testified in regard to renting his house to Miss McKee, stating that the execution issued by Justice
Haines with which Consulote McElligott was armed
on this occasion was for the August rent. Witness
was across the street when the shooting was done,
and saw McElligott come down the steps. He
crossed over, and McElligott said, "That woman
has shot me." Miss McLee came out of the hall,
stood at the top of the steps, pointed her revolver
at him, and said she would give him some more if
he hadn't got enough. This was the third time he
had oeen obliged to levy on her goods for his rent,
but this was the only time that McElligott and attempted to make a levy. In July witness gave
him a distraint warrant, but McElligott collected
the \$40 then due without trouble.

OFFICER WILLIAM ZIMMANCK,
Chicago Avenue Station, with the average police-

Chicago Avenue Siation, with the average policeman's inclination towards "damnable iteration," managed to tell the story of Miss McKee's arrest, and produced the revolver which did the work. He described his didiculty in getting into the house, in conversation with her at the house she threatened to shoot anyondy who broke in; said she didn't know who the man was whom she had shot, and that one of the men had shoved ber, and finally refused to say anything until she had seen her lawthat one of the men had shoved her, and finally refused to say anything until she had seen her lawyer. Witness' description of Miss McKee's personal appearance when she let bim in was somewhat pazzing to the jury. "She wore a loose water-proof cress, open in front, and looked very much destroyed, "he said, and the jurors thought he was trying to speak French and gave it up.

Denty Physician, described with great particularity the mature of McElligott's wound, which was without doubt the real cause of death. Infaumation and hemorrhage had set it and were the immediate cause."

mmediate causes:

Mr. cawin suspessed a question to the witness, through the Coroner, as to the direction the oall had taken, and Dr. Holden replied that it was downward.

The young man who took down what purports to Mehilizott's ante-mortem statement of the affair made his appearance with a huge quad of tobacco in his cheek, and managed, between expectorations, to read the paper, which has already been subhished.

published.
The Coroner saked Miss McKee if she desired to make any statement. She replied that her attorneys had advised her not to say anything.
There was no other testimony, and the case was then, at five minutes past 5, given to the jury. After deliberating just seventeen minutes, they returned the following

After deliberating just seventeen minutes, they returned the following

We, the Ooroner's Jury holoing an inquest upon the body of James S. McEiligott, find that the said James S. McEiligott came to his death by a leaden ball ured from a revolver which was held in the hands of Alvins C. McKee; that the said Alvins C. McKee fired the revolver which make aforethought, and we necessary by so doing, to be gulley of the manual Court to await the action of the drand Jury, without ball.

During the reading of the verdief Miss McKee sat with her her head bowed in her hands, but showed no evidences of surprise. In fact, pretty much everybody expected the jury would do what they did, and the verdect was taxen rather as a matter of course than otherwise. A comparison of the handwriting of the signatures and the body of the paper was thought by some to indicate that the latter portion had been prepared beforehand, but Mr. Miner, one of jurymen, stated that he had written the verdict in the presence of the jurors after they had deliberated those seventeen minutes. One of the jurors, J. J. McCarty, stated privately to Lawyer Thomas that he had examined the revolver while the jury were

deliberating, and that the remaining cartridges showed no evidences of having been snapped. At the conclusion of the proceedings, Miss McKee was driven back to jail slong with her counsel, Officer Zimmanck having her in charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BERSHEY POPULAR CONCERT. The fifth of the series of popular concerts at Her-shey Hall will be given this evening, with a pro-gramme including the following numbers: Guil-maut's "Second Offertory, or Christmas Hymna," and Buck's "Variations on the Last Rose of Sum-mer." by Mr. Eddy; two trios. Smart's "Rest Thee on This Mossy Pillow," and Proch's "Speed Thee, Little Boat." by Miss Hilly and Alexanders. The on This Mossy Pillow, "and Proch's "Speed Thee, Little Boat," by Miss Hiltz and the Misses Rommeiss; Raffs "La Filieuse," and Choojn's "Berceuse," by Miss Van de Venter; Geibel's song, "The Watcher," and Sullivan's "Last Chord," by Miss Mina Rommeis; Tours' song, "Through the Valley, "and Staga's song, "The Angel's Serenade," by Miss Hiltz; and the andante and scherzo of Gade's Sonata No. 2 in D minor, by Miss Ingersoll and Mr. Lewis.

THE OPERA. We have already referred to the merits of the charming little opera, "The Chimes of Normandy" and the performance of it so completely that it is only necessary now to urge those who enjoy bright, fresh, tuneful music and excellent acting

jointed, sob-broken statement, and it carried the impression that she had been cruelly wronged by the sensational coloring given to gossip which she can prove groundless and malicious by witnesses in every case where there has been a dedilite statement of fact, instead of mean, low insimuations. That those who have known the little woman all her brave life believe her innocent is clear from their comments whenever the question is raised. That the general public believe in her still was shown by the bearty reception given her at the Grand Opera-House last night by one of the finest audiences of the season. She was called out after the first act, and with much emotion made the following speech:

My Dras Friends: My heart is too full for me to go on until I have said a word to you about the cruef sianders published in this city a share an an arma who never spoke a word to me he might not have addressed to his sister. I came to this city as Mr. Oster bride when I was only a girl of 13. Since then, though I have been before the public in a strugile for the support of myself and family. I have held my mane outh as wife and a woman without adn, as my man outh as the said a word to we have a support of superfamily true: as they are foully false, they are killing me. I ask justice as a woman, I appeal to you to suspend your judgment until Mr. Laurent proves his own and my innocence in the courts of law. There we can at least have justice. Newspapers do not seem to know it, or even mercy. I thank you.

When she concluded there was an ovation given her such as should have dried her toars. It was a good, old-fashioned, triple recall, a "three times three," that spoke it cloquently that she had made her case with that oest of juries, the public.

Arrangements were in progress last night where-by Knigat Aston is to succeed Mr. Laurent as they knigat Aston is to succeed Mr. Laurent as

Arrangements were in progress last night where-by knight Aston is to succeed Mr. Laurent as tenor of the company. Mrs. Oates, also, has the question of suing for libel under consideration.

LYDIA THOMPSON.

New York, Dec. 9.—The disastrous business done by most of the New York theatres thus far this season is again illustrated. The Lydia Thompson buriesque troupe, now performing in the Eagle Theatre, has collapsed, and on Saturday next Lydia and most of her companions will sail for England: This will leave her contemplated season of thirty weeks only about half completed. season of thirty weeks only about half completed. The experience of the company has been almost uniformly bad, with only brief spells of good. They opened, on their arrival four months ago, in Wallack's Theatre, and attracted patronage that barely paid expenses. In Boston, Philadelphis, Baltimore, and othercities they drew large audiences, realizing in a fair degree the sanguine expectations of the management. Then they retarned to New York intending to play for tweive weeks in the Eagle. In that beautiful but unfortunate house they have not had a paying audience. Their expenses have been very heavy, including a salary list heavy enough to speedily drain a treasury not constantly supplied by full houses. Willie Edodin receives \$200 a week, Fred Marshall \$150, and the women from \$40 to \$125. Samuel Colville was the business manager, and had money inyested in the enterprise, but the principal backers were Lydia and her husband, Henderson, who has of late had three London theatres on his hands. Money was sent from London liberally at first, but one of Henderson's theatres failed and he was unwilling to sink any more in America. Josh Hart, of the Eagle, became obduirate and refused to lose any more. Fred Marshall, the low commedian, being unable to get his salary, returned to England two weeks ago. The performances were spiritless. The blondes became careless, Lydia's usual strict discipline was Marshall, the low commedian, being unable to get his salary, returned to England two weeks ago. The performances were spiritiess. The blondes became careless, Lydia's usual strict discipline was relaxed, and patronage fell off until the andiences were ridicalously small. On Saturday it was announced to the company that Miss Thompson was going back to England, and those who wished to return with ner migat do so on the steamship of the 15th. At the same time a proposition was made to certain memoers of the troupe, not those commanding the largest salaries, to remain for the production of a Christmas pantonime with burlesque, opening under the management of Colville and Hart, the promise being given them of free transportation to England for those who wished to return there at the conclusion of the run of the pantomime. The company heid a meeting and resolved to disband. Miss Thompson will be accompanied on her departure by Miss Burville, Miss Duncan, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Saker. Miss Ellia Chapman will probably go to Boston to appear in a ourleaque at the Globe Theatre with Eliza Weathersby and Mr. Goodwin. Of those who remain. Miss Gay, whose carents and friends live here, will not return to England; and neither will Miss Marie Williams, whose opportunities of her professional advancement are rather better in this country than in the old country. Miss Lona Merville and her sisters, the Misses Nathans, will go back to London at the end of the run of the pantomime. Nearly if not quite all the smaller people will also return then. The talk in thestical croices s, that at least three more New York teastres must go to smash unless relief comes speedily in the form of better business.

THE PLAY OF "SIDONIE."
To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—If "Sidonie" is bad, let it die and be—buried. Mr. McVicker is the last man who would consent that his theatre should be made the agent of evil, even if the play wrights had started out with the horrid purpose of doing evil, or had

ed out with the horrid purpose of doing evil, or had fallen unawares into doing it.

But there is surely room for two opinions as to the character of the play. Hundreds of good men But there is surely room for two opinions as to the character of the play. Hundreds of good men and women have witnessed the performance who fail to see the improprieties which have been so severely reprehended in The Triburne. They see a very wicked and faulty woman, and they see how she exercises her heartless trade as a married flirt, but they also see not only that she is personally panished for her malfeasances, but that even the sympathy of the writer and the audience is denied her; and the audience is denied her; and the audience is denied her; seems to discover, that the words and actions attenuated to her for the purpose of showing her character, are beyond the proper limits of the respectable stage. Of course This Triburne's find eriticism is a surprise and an offense to these good men and women, as it impures either their moral sense or their critical perception.

The truly bad drama has been that which has made vice attractive even while punishing it, and virtue ridicalous even while rewarding it. From Massinger down to the writers of opera oouffe, the wandon wife has been insured the sympathy of the audience and the deceived husband its laughter, in a certain class of plays,—the disgrace of the stage. Does "Sidonie" conte within this bad list Here is an offense not included in the Decalogue, and yet one common enough to need notice and reprehension. This drams takes up the offense, and unless its defenders are greatly in error, it treats it as it should be treated; that is, it secures for the crime the detention of the observer. In this connection it is noticeable that Miss Pen, who shows in the role and

perfectly faultless piece of acting in an artistic sense, scarcely receives a particle of applanse. Miss Maye, who has a technically inferior part, and does it no more faithfully than the other lady, is nightly called out to be complimented. The evident aim of the drama is to contrast the lives of the two young women.—one ambitious, selfash, vain, false hearted, and wicked; the other faithful, decentful, and affectionate; and it really seems as if there can be no woman in the audience not really deprayed in heart who would hesitate for a moment which character to emulate—no man who could doubt which being to love. Now if this be true, then the general aim and tendency of the play is acquitted of the charge of immorality. And, after being freed from that most serious imputation, if there are any details of words or actions which shall appear open to criticism, they probably can be and surely should be cured by judicious pruning.

KEEP THEM APART.

KEEP THEM APART.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Reading an article in your issue of this morning from the Cincinnati Times, and headed by you "La Fille de Mme. Angot," I was surprised at the singular train of thought into which it led me, and I note my thoughts on the subject; perhaps you may find some merit in them. There is a morbid taste in the public for the private life of sctors and actresses, and I thought of the charming little opeca, "The Chimes of Normandy" and the performance of it so completely that it is only necessary now to trage those who enjoy bright, fresh, tuneful maic had excellent acting not to neglect spending an evening at Hooley's. To trae are altertaminent is concersed, it is rare as this. It should, therefore, be seen by a finite an unmber of our opera-goers as possible before it is withdrawn to make room for other novelties.

ALICE CATES.

Oncinant Enquirer, Jac. 11.

A reporter of the Enquirer called upon Mra, Alice Oates yesterday, and found that little woman, usually the very embodiment of "grit," for the once perfectly broken-spirited. She was indisposed to tell all she knew about the covardily plot to break down her hard-sared reputation, and spoke with butter tears of the way in which certain papers were hounding her. It would be cruel and the plucky little girl broke down in hysterical sobbing. The article of the Dramatic News being read to her, she pronounced nearly every story embatrically false—some of them absurdly so. "Even if being fool cought to give his consult may of the same of the cought of the same of the cought of the same of the cought of the cought of the cought of the same of the cought of the same of the cought of the cought of the same of the cought of the cought of the cought of the cought of the same of the cought life of actors and actresses, and I thought of the influence acquaintance with them might have upon the critics should they know each other. And

FANNY DAVENPORT.

FANNY DAVENPORT.

Detroit Past, Dec. 11.

The accident sustained by Miss Fanny Davenport, in the second act of "Vesta," at the Detroit Opera-House last Saturday evening, proved much more serious than at first anticipated. When made up for the aged blind woman, Posthumia, Miss Davenport wears a pair of false eyes, painted upon transparent material, but thick enough to obscure the vision somewhat, and in falling, after the pronunciation of the curse upon the High Pontiff, she the vision somewhat, and in falling, after the pronunciation of the curse upon the High Pontiff, she miscalculated the distance, and her face struck the stage with terrific force. The blood spouted from her nostrils in torrents, and dyed her hands a deep crimson, but, notwithstanding the terrible pain, she retained her presence of mind, shifted her position so that she could arise with her nack to the audience, and the action of the play was not seriously impeded. When she reappeared later, in the screen scene from "School for Scandal," her nose and forchead were painfully swollen.

Miss Davdnport was under engagement to play five nights in this State with Manager Davey's company, and was to leave on Sunday evening, but ner attending physician, Dr. Farrand, advised her to wait until next morning. All day Sunday she was confined to her bed. The company left on Sunday wait until next morning. All day Sunday she was confined to her bed. The company left on Sunday eyening, but when yesterday morning came Miss Davenport's condition was tound to be even more serious. The inflammation had extended to her right eye, nearly closing it, and she was so weax from loss of blood and nervous prostration that when she arose from the bod sae was unable to stand erect without assistance. She had been somewhat indisposed for over a week previous, and was none too strong before the accident. Lise the courageous and conscientious woman that she is. Miss Davenport insisted upon going to Grand Rapids, where she was announced for last night, stating that rather than break her engagement and subject her manager to loss, she would make any sacrifice. Dr. Farrand, however, positively forbade the attempt, and Manager Davy, seeing her condition, added his entreaties to those of the physician, and she reluctantly remained at the Russell House. She hopes, however, to be able to leave to-night, and fuilil her engagements in Bay City, Port Huron, and Toledo.

In this connection it may be remarked that Miss Davenport has had enough of "Vesta," and announces that she will never pizy in it again.

ELIZA WEATHERSBY. New York World, Dec. 10.
In the matter of the trouble between her hus-

band, Mr. N. C. Goodwin, and Prompter Single-ton, of the Rice "Evangeline" Combination (of which some mention has been made in these columns), Miss Eliza Weathersby has made the

which some mention has been made in these columns), Miss Eliza Weathersby has made the following publication:

The newspaper press of America has always exercised such uniform kindness towards me that I think the time has come when it behooves me to say something direct to so many kind friends.

I am, I hope, above resenting criticism; I only object to personalities about my private character since my trouble with Mr. Bice, in which I naturally took the part of my husband, as I conceived and still believe him to be right. Mr. Rice has used whatever inducace he had with the press to malign me; and to account for our disappearance he has done little else but go to newspaper offices, where he has begged the critics not alone to praise the members of his present company, which is proper, but he has gone, still further, and requested them to abuse us; and, when made, this request was generally compiled with. Though we were not with the company, we have he had the pleasure of reading that we were workness, and had made the most infamous statements as to my private character, which no journalist, however, was unmanly enough to print.

Is this fair? Is this just? Now that my husband and myself nave left, can we not be let alone? Must we be injured professionally and socially because we have chosen to leave Mr. Rice's company? And is Mr. Rice to be permitted to wield the power of the press against us in this way? All I ask is that the critics will turn a deaf ear, so far as Mr. Rice's defamation of us is concerned. We are no longer in the question. We have not attacked the privace and pu illereputation of Mr. Rice, and we simply ask the kladness of being let alone, so iar as the "Evange line" Combination is concerned.

YOUNG MAN, GO WEST!

TOUNG MAN, GO WEST:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WEST DEFERE, Wis., Dec. 8.—In view of the low prices of labor and the difficulty in finding employment, we are impressed with the importance of the frequent and somewhat laconic expression of Horace Greeley, to-wit: "Go West, young man." Every report from our prisons and workhouses indicates that there is an alarming increase houses indicates that there is an alarming increase in the number of vagrants and criminals. And we find also that in times of great depression and scarcity of employment the escape from vagrancy is much more difficult than at first would appear. Not long since i visited the Workhouse in Cleveland, O., and while there had the opportunity of reading several retters handed the Superintendent by persons who, having worked out their sentences, were about to be set at liberty. The burden of their missives seemed to be for opportunity to labor. These prisoners, sent out as they would be from the Workhouse, poorly clad, having worn upon their scanty wardrobe while working out a sentence requiring possibly several montas, during which time the season has chanced from sammer to winter, and without a cent of money unless they can find employment at once, the first night that overtaces them is certain, with its necessity for food and lodging, to make a demand that, in trying to meet without employment, subjects them to arrest as vagrants, if not some greates crime. It is very apparent that, in times when it is difficult to obtain employment, the effect of our present prison system only tends to increase and graduate criminals from vagrants, and vagrants from the laboring classes of our population. Even with inclination and choice in the opposite direction, necessity compels the process that fills to the utmost capacity our workhouses and jails. Waat is the remedy? It is in Horacc Greeley's pancea. "Go West, young man." We onderstand the difficulties attacking an attempt even to do this without money, that we want to suggest a plan that is practicable and possible for a young man without means.

In every good farming district there are scores of farmers who have more ares than they alone can in the number of vagrants and criminals. And we

cultivate. Now if by some means this class of farmers and the young men of our country wanting employment could be brought together in a manner to assure the farmer that he was in no danger of exposing himself and family by harboring a dead-beat or tramp, thoursands of young men unoccupied in our cities and towns (now candidates for the workhouse or jail) might be placed in positions where by industry and faithfulness they could soon secure the confidence and eateem of their employer and his neighbors, enabling them soon to acquire the property necessary to operate a farm of their own by renting the land or buying on time. By this means we would largely increase the productive labor of our country, and correspondingly reduce the expense of supporting these laborers in workhouses and jails. These farmers want and would giadly give young men coming to them under a guarantee of safety from imposition and injury a cordial welcome to their homes, with whom they would share the results of expending more labor on their caltivated farms.

Let the Y. M. C. A. so four cities, through their employment bureaus take this matter in nand, and, by means of advertising and correspondence, be in communication with the farmers to whom they may send young men whom they can recommend. There is ample opportunity for all that want to work, and are not too particular about the kind of work they want to do. But if real success or material prosperity is the thing desired, there is no field that offers as good an opportunity for accumulation as on a farm. We say again, 'Young man, go West."

THE COURTS.

THE COURTS.

Record of Judgments, New Sults, Bankruptcies, Divorces, Etc.

A motion was made yesterday before Judge Rogers in the quo warranto case against the Com-mercial League Association of this city to strike from the files two of the pleas filed by it, on the ground that in a quo warranto proceeding the re-

spondent was only entitled to file one plea, either for justification or disclaimer. The suit was brought to compel the defendant to the suit was brought to compel the derendant to show by what right it carried on the life-insurance business in this State without license or permis-mission to organize, or without depositing the necessary \$100,000 of securities as required by law. Three pleas were flied, the first two being substantially alike, setting up the organization of the Company, its certificate of organization, and a copy of its by-laws. The third plea denied generally that it was carrying on a life-insurance business. Messrs, Kretzinger and Sherman appear for the Auditor, and J. B. Munroe and F. A. Riddle for the Association.

DIVORCES.

Nancy J. Forney filed a bill yesterday against her usband, John S. Forney, asking for a divorce on account of his desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS. pany filed a bill yesterday against William H. W. and Anna C. Cushman, the South Side Homestead Association of Chicago, James and Mary Murphy, W. D. Kerfoot, W. A. Merigold. Jacob and Mary Loewe, and about fifty others, to foreclose a mort-gage for \$75,000, given Jan. 29, 1870, by W. H. W. Cushman on the N. ½ of the N. W. ¾ of Sec. W. Cushman on the N. % of the N. W. % of Sec. 9, 38, 14, containing eighty acres.

James L. Stranshan of Chicago, filed a bill against W. P. Brady, setting out that on the 15th of April, 1873, he obtained a patent for an improvement in broom-corn dusters. He claims that the defendant has been infringing this patent to his great damage, and asks for an injunction to prevent further infringment, and also for an accounting.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Theodore A. Hungerford, formerly a publisher in this city, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His preferred debts are \$10, the secured \$2, 104.71, and the unsecured \$7, 716, 443. The assets consist of land worth \$300; note and accounts, \$1, 455.50; choses in action, about \$7, 500. The case was referred to Register Hibbard.

Elizabeth D. Valentine, of North Evanston also

\$7.500. The case was referred to Register Hibbard.

Elizabeth D. Valentine, of North Evanston, also filed aer own petition to be declared bankrapt. Her debts, all unsecured, foot up \$5,600.97, besides \$3,900 due on accommodation paper. No assets beyond exemptions. Reference to Register Hibbard.

An order was issued for the examination of L. B. Stowell before the Register Dec. 14.

James W. Boyden was resterday appointed Assignee of Thomas B. Sargeant.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

G. H. Leonard began a suit for \$1,000 against W. B. Whitney.

C. J. Simmons. for the use of Arthur Bell, sued the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church to recover \$1,200.

\$1,200.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Margaret J. Wren began a suit for \$1,500 against the Standard Fire-Insurance Company.

George Brauckman commenced a suit by attachment against George Meier to recover \$2,000.

ment against George Meier to recover \$2,000.

THE CALL

JUDGE BLODGETT-10.412,13,14, 24, 31, 35, 36, 57, 42, 43, 44, 54, 64, 77, 452, 53, 56, 62, 64, No. 3, Hinds vs. Stolp, on trial, and probably good for the day.

JUDGE CAST. and 256 to 506 Inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON-67, 570, 68, 512, 67, 127, 52, 408, 58, 285, 286, 286, 286, 286, 287, and 256 to 506 Inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE-13, 14, 15, No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE-13, 14, 15, No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE-13, 14, 15, No case on trial.

JUDGE ROOKES-636, 644, and 646 to 686, Inclusive.

No case on trial.

JUDGE ROOKES-636, 644 and 646 to 686, Inclusive.

No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL-1, 206, Leskie vs. Strailey, un. 1141, JUDGE FARWELL-1, 206, Leskie vs. Leskie. JUDGE FARWELL-1, 209, Leskie vs. Leskie.

JUDGE WILLIAMS 433, Kedzie vs. Gage: 434, Same
vs. Same; and 880, Brown vs. Culver.

JUDGMENTS. UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-JUDGE BLODGETT -Sarah G. Stone vs. Solomon Hubbard, \$4,163. 

THE ELECTRICIANS.

Annual Meeting of Their Society-Election of Officers and Reading of Papers. The fourth annual Convention of the American Electrical Society was held in the Union Building, corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, yester day, commencing at 10 a. m.
In the absence of Gen. Anson Stager, the Presi-

dent of the Association, the Third Vice-President, Mr. E. P. Wright, took the chair at the commence-ment, but was afterward relieved by the First Vice-President, Mr. C. H. Haskins. Mr. C. S. Jones, of Chicago, acted in the capacity of Secretary. The following gentlemen appeared among those

The following gentlemen appeared among those present:

O. H. Booth, Mansfield, O.; H. W. Wynkoop, Crest-line, O.; G. T. Williams, Chachnati, B. H. Johnson, Cinchnati, J. N. Miller, Chillicothe; C. O.; Rowe, Pitusburg, Pa.; L. C. Springer, G. H. Blias, E. A. Hill, T. W. Jones, C. H. Summers, C. H. Wilson, W. O. Hopkins, G. W. Huddleston, H. C. Maynard, and C. S. Jones, Chicaro; M. O. Bristol, Cinchanadi, C. W. Koss, Columbus; W. W. Kelchner, Springfield; W. M. Cummings, St. Louis; H. H. Matteson, Davenport; J. J. L. Wilson, Chicago; C. H. Hastias, Milwaukoe.

The following new members were elected to the Association: Association:

Association:

J. E. Hockett, Cincinnati, O.; H. W. Wyncoop, Crestline, O.; Samuei Uhlich, Mansdeld, O.; Walter C. Stewart, Manhattan, Kan.; W. D. Sargent, Philadelphia; C. D. Corbett, Detroit, O. D. Knabenshue, Columbus, O.; D. Fleming, Pittsburg; O. M. Stone, Calcago; George W. Haddleston, Chicago; Norman Williams, Chicago; C. W. Jones, Milwaukee; E. M. Shape, Chicago; C. W. Jones, Milwaukee; E. M. Shape, Chicago; Henry G. Peabody, Davenport, Ia; A. B. Gunn, Des Moines; J. E. Kanney, Peoria; and J. R. Smith, Quiney.

J. R. Smith, Quincy.

REPORTS.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary was read, showing that the Association received the sympathy and support of all the prominent electricians of the country.

The report of the Recording Secretary showed that there were now in existence 120 regular and three honorary members of the local society, and that it was free from debt, with a balance of \$10 in the Treasury.

The report was accepted.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. E. B. Chandler,
was submitted, and disclosed the following state
of affairs.

Maine:

Balance on hand at last report.

Membership fees from five memoers.

Annual dues of 1878-77

Annual dues of 1878-77

Fet recoipt of E. Gray's lecture. Total.....

Publishing society journal, 1877.

Books and pamphies.

Ex senses, advertusing, etc., of lecture.
Possage on journal, etc.

Livray, furnique, and fixtures.

Baiance on band Oct. 17, 1877. Total....

THE POLLOWING REPORT AND RESOLUTION, introduced by William Henry Smith, was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, It's important to the cause of electrical sclene that it should be properly represented at the

WHEREAS. It has been announced that Charles askins, Esq., of Milwaukee, would be recommend prominent clizers and societies of wisconsin for a interest as one of the American representative Resolved. That we cordially indorse this recomm ion to the President for the selection of Mr. Has

The report is to be addressed to the President of the United States.

The Society then adjourned to 2 o'clock p. m. Pursuant to adjournment the Convention was called to order at haif-past 2 o'clock, Vice-Presi-dent Haskins in the chair. ient Haskins in the chair.

The first thing in order was the consider

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS of the constitution by report of a committee appointed at the last annual meeting. Mr. Wright was called to the chair.

J. F. Stevely, of Chicago, and A. J. Earling, of Milwankee, were elected members of the So-

was called to the chair.

J. F. Stevely, of Chicago, and A. J. Earling, of Milwankee, were elected members of the Society.

The amendments referred especially to anxiliary societies. They were read and adouted as a whole. Mr: C. H. Summers exhibited a map, made by the Electrician Society Department of New York, showing the circuits of telegraphic wires, real and "phantom," in the United States, with the number of miles of duplex and quadruplex wires. According to the statement on the map, there are at present 64, 249 miles of "phantom" wire (or no wire at all), and 34, 169 miles of real wire. The object of the exhibit was to show the new improvements which had been made within the past few years in electricity. The duplex wire performs the duty of two wires, thus creating a "phantom" or imaginary wire, which is so accounted because it obviates the necessity of a second wire to perform by the application of modern inventions. The quadruplex wire performs the duty of four wires.

An invitation from the Chicago Electrical Society to attend its monthly meeting at the Academy of Sciences this evening was received and accepted with thanks.

PAPERS.

A paper by F. L. Pope, entitled "Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy," was read by Prof. Haskins, in the absence of the author. The paper was an exhaustive treatise of the subject of far more interest to professional electricians than to the general nubic.

The paper was received with thanks and referred to the Publication Committee.

Charley Wilson (18 years of age) submitted a paper of more than usual interest, which was read by Mr. Summers, and illustrated by the precocious electrician upon the blackboard. The title of this paper was "The Method of Neutralizing the Detrimental Effect of Indaction Upon Telegraph."

M. F. W. Jones offered some further explanations of the subject, and the results that had been

paper was "ne Method of Neutralizing the Detrimental Effect of Induction Upon Telegraph Lines."

M. F. W. Jones offered some further explanations of the subject, and the results that had been accomplished by the young member.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. O. H. Booth, and was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due and beroby awarded to Mr. C. H. Wilson for the practical results of his experiments in overcoming induction on quarruplex circuits, and that we extend him every encouragement in his further experiments.

The Secretary read a letter from Cyrus W. Fields, regretting his inability to be present at the annual meeting of the Association.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until halfpast 7 o'clock.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until half-past 7 o'clock.

THE EVENING SESSION
of the Society was opened with the reading, by F.
W. Jones of this city, of a paper on "The Phenomena of Thunder Storms," from the pen of Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.
A letter was read from Prof. Moses G. Farmer, of Newport, R. I., expressive of regret at not being able to be with the Society.
The Secretary then went into Committee on the Whole to consider the proposition of holding future meetings semi-annually.
The question was discussed at length pro and con by Messrs. Haskins, Booth, Barton, Williams, Grace, and others, after which, on motion of Prof. Booth, in order to avoid some of the by-law restrictions. It was agreed that when the Society should adjourn, that it adjourn until June, the day to be fixed by the Executive Committee, and that the meeting be held in this city.
The remainder of the evening was given to illustrating the duplex system of telegraphy by Prof. Haskins, and the exhibiting of the sensitiveness of the telephone, after which the Society adjourned as above.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Farch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where acvertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturday H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer,
William H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer,
154 Twenty-econd-st., near Wabash-av.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st. near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Bue Island-av. corner of Halsted-st.
GEONGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Di-

vision-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. CITY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-TO AVOID FORECLOSURE, AN ELE gant log on Washington-st., near Union Park; can ar ange terms. Address Q 87, Tribune office. POR SALE-THE LOT 25 FERT FRONT AND building No. 257 West Madison-st., at an alarming accence: the same and immediately. GOODRIDGE STOKES, 259 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE-BETTER THAN SAVINGS BANKS-North Lasalie-st., corner lot, 40x88 feet; choice location, at \$70; worth \$100 in gold. C. S. ENGLE, Room 6 Metropolitan Block. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE-TO THE RIGHT PARTIES - 20.000 time, at 8 per cent interest. An extraordinary bargain will be given, and a clear title. A fine large farm in the South or the South west would be taken in part payment. Address the owner, O. J. STOUGH, 125 Dearborn-S.

BEAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-GOOD HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE will pay \$10,000 cash for a bargain; give full particulars. Q 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TMEDIATELY, 25 GOOD ILLINOIS
WANTED—TMEDIATELY, 25 GOOD ILLINOIS
farma, milla, and hotela, to sell or trade for Chicago property, stocks of goods or Western lands. 35 West Madison-8t., N. B. BEERS & CO.
WANTED—WELL-LOCATED FARMING LAND for first-class property in and near Chicago. Address O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT\_HOUSES. West Sides
TO RENT-A BRICK HOUSE, 218 SOUTH MORgan-st., 25 feet wide, 12 rooms, pressed brick
front, two storics, basement, and mansard roof; built
to live in; bas every convenience; gas fixtures, furnace, screens, awnings, ice-house, etc. Call at office
of H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., 184 Adams-st.

North Side.
TO RENT-NICE 10-RODM BRICK HOUSE, NEAR Lincoin Park; good neighborhood; very cheap. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room II. Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-FURNISHED 2-STORY, AND BASE-ment brick house. Inquire of C. BALDWIN, 186 South Water-st., or in the evening at 710 Washington. TO RENT-SEVERAL NICELY FURNISHED houses on North, South, and West Sides; also several unfurnished, from \$15 up. KESLER BROS., 146 LaSalie et.

Suburban.

TO RENT-AT WINNETKA-HOUSE, BARN, shrubbery, 5 acres of garden, fruit trees, shrubbery, etc.; will lease cheap for several years. Call at 78 Dearborn-st., Rpom 21. TO RENT\_ROOMS.

South Side. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolphist. TO RENT-TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH ALL teenth st. teenth-st.

'PO RENT-FURNISHED FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS

SIS per month, or back suite \$16; board if desired;
house modern. 44 Sixteenth-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms in cleant condition; rented cheap. Apply at Room 56 Bryant Block. R. M. MATHIS. TO RENT-FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, FOUR rooms in second story, State-st., near Van Buren, \$16 per month. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark, Room'11. TO RENT-VERY CHEAP-PLEASANT FRONT rooms, nicely furnished, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT-ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BOOMS. TO RENT-LARGE FRONT ROOM: ALSO SMALL room: both well furnished and heated: in private family; gentlemen preferred. 382 West Monroe-st., corner Centre-av.

North Side.

To RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, CONVENIENT to the business centre, \$2 to \$3.50 per week, with fire. 137 Michigan-st., near Clark. Miscellangous.

To RENT-A. WIDOW LADY HAS FURNISHED, heated rooms to rent by the day or week. Address Q 90, Tribune office.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. ...\$193

TO RENT-MARBLE-FRONT STORE, 329 STATE-st., north of darrison, only \$25 per month, C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11. Miscellaneous

TO RENT-A GOOD BASEMENT ON RANDOLPH-st. near Dearborn; rental chesp. A. G. McCAMP-BELL, so Dearborn st.

WANTED TO HENT.

WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN OFFICE NORTH OF
Maleion-st., for two hours every day, from some
regular paysician. Address \$ 52, Tribuge office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE 6 ROOMS
for private family, within one mile of CourtHouse; immediate possession; prompt tenant. Address 2 to Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, A
front room with alcove, unfurnished, second floor,
in a private family on North Desard, or upon say of
the arenutes on South Side, east of State-st.; will pay
liberally; references given. Address \$ 40, Tribune. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHUNKY BUSINESS OF family horse, is rising 6 years of age, and an end-sorting top burgy and harness, and several milk can and measures almost as good as new, milk palls, and one of the latest improved butter churan with a wheel-barrow and estable utensitist to be sold cheap, as the owner has given up business, and has no forther use for them. Apply at this ways of the sold of the sold when the sold of the sold ways are the sold of the sold of

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
WANTED-YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE AN
cashler in place of amusement; must bring \$18
cash security; good salary. 127 South Clark, Room 17 WANTED-A YOUNG DRY-GOODS CLERK TO GO into the country. Inquire at 322 West Madison.

WANTED—A CANDY-MAKER FOR PULLED near Dearborn. near Dearborn.

WANTED—GOOD MAN COOK FOR RESTAUrant; good references required. Apply at 220
State-st., corner of Quinoy, in basement. WANTED-GAS-FITTERS, JAT J. L. PATTISON & WANTED-A MAN COOK, AT NO. 806 SOUTH WANTED - TWO FIRST-CLASS RUBBERS ON fancy furniture. F. R. WOLFINGER, corner of Kinzle and Lincoln-sts.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c. WANTED-COACHMAN AT 1175 PRAIRIE-AV. wages, \$10 and board. Swede or Dane preferred.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-1,000 MEN FOR THE SOUTH: WAGE \$28 per month and board; work guaranteed winter. For cheap tickets and information apply the christian & CO., 288 South Water-st., Room 11. WANTED-100 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR WISCON sin; good wages and a winter's work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st., Room 11. WANTED—200 MORE LABORERS FOR LEVER work, \$38 per month and board; work guaranteed all winter, and for cheap tickets South call on J. H. SPERBECK & CO., 23 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL INK-FOUNTAIN PENholder, leather-covered pipes, chromos, frames, dec. American Novelty Co., 186 State-st.

WANTED—MEN—\$30 PER WEEK AND EXpenses; steady work one year. (all or address INTERNATIONAL PUB. CO., 186 Madison-st. WANTED-CANASSERS, IF YOU WANT TO work a business that will pay splendidly, call an see us. INTERNATIONAL PUB. Co., 136 Madison WANTED-MEN SEEKING PERMANENT SITU ations, call, or address with stamp, FRANKLIN AGENCY, 167 East Madison-st., Room 4. AGENCY, 167 East Madlson-st., Room 4.

WANTED-FELLOW-MEN OF CHICAGO. ARE you still out of employ? If that is so more's the plty, when you can good things enjoy. There is work still lett for those who seek it in our office, well known here, but in saloons you'll never meet it drinking rum or lacer beer. Reliable men seeking employment in or lacer beer. Reliable men seeking employment in or lacer beer. Beliable seeking employment in or lacer beer and the company, office 160 LaSalle-st. N. B.—Hours from 9 a. m. of 9 p. m. WANTED-AGENTS-NO MATTER WHAT TOU are doing, it will pay you to come and see as; \$30 per week and steady work for one year. International Pub. Co., 136 Madison-st. WANTED-AN OFFICE BOY-MUST BE INTEL-ligent and write a good hand. Address, giving age and salary required, X 100, Tribune office. WANTED-RELIABLE SALESMAN ON COMMISsion for a merited specialty; sold by grocers, druggiats, and high-class wine merchants. Address Box 14,
Newburgh, N. Y. WANTED—FIRST-CLASS NEGATIVE RETOUCH-er; none but those competent of doing fine work need apply. 141 South Haisted-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL TEAS—SILVER—
plated taoleware given away with every pound.
Our agents write us that it is the only thing they can
make money on these hard times. Write for circulars
and see for yourself. Consumers Tea Co., St. Louis.
Mo. MO.

W ANTED-A LEADING NEW YORK LITHOcrachic firm require the services of a first-class
salesman to represent them in this city. Only those
having an established trade need apply, and to such liberal terms will be offered. Address, stating full particulars, LITHOGRAPHER, care Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,
New York.

WANTED-A RELIABLE MAN FOR A POSITION of trust: Apply to the Pathfinder, 125 South Clark-st., Hoom 20. Clark-st., Room 20.

WANTED-LIVE MEN AND LADIES TO SELL
Christmas goods, chromos, needles, novelties, jeweiry, watches, etc.; 1,000 new articles; \$10 to \$15 a day sure to every active agent; catalogue free, C.
M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jacksod-st. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN GIRL TO ASSIST In up-stairs work; \$1.50 per week. Call on Mrs. Clausen, 168 East Washington-st., Room 58.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL to do the entire housework of a small family. Apply at 16 Seeley-av. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK AT WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO HOUSE-work in a small family, for which will pay 84 per week; no Irish need apply. Call at 14 Ellis Park.

WANTED-GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRON-er in private family, at 275 West Washington-st. Bring references. BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY WITH \$50 TO \$200 CAN SECURE A Cash Juniness worth \$1,000 and upwards this winter. SWIFT, 79 Dearborn-st. Room 14.

FOR SALE-GREAT SACRIFICE-GOOD CORNER grocery store, with living rooms, pantry, etc., riock, fixtures, and some furnifure, with 257125 feet to good at ey: all for \$2,200. Half cash, balance on time. 5043125 feet, adjoining the above, also for sale on equally low and easy terms. Address OWNER, 1387 Shurtleft-av.

Shurtieff-av.

POR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A TOBACCO FACTOry, recently occupied and operated by the firm of
James G. McBride & Co., with laicet improved machinery for the manufacture of "fine-cust" and smoking
tobacco. together with all the floois, implements, and
appointments necessary to a first-class factory; situation very desirable; competing lines of railroads East,
West, North, and South. For further particulars apply to First National Bank, Mource, Mich. Pon SAIF AT A RAPGAIN GOOD PAYING SA-loon on account of methods. April - Booms 19 and 20, 93 and 95 Fifth av. LOR SALE-AN OLD ESTABLISHED RETAIL SHOE the best streets in the city. A party who understands the business can make money. No real-estate trade wanted. Address RETAIL SHOE DEALER, Tribune. CRAIN WAREHOUSE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best warehouses on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad; first-class location; best crop in five years. Address 0 11, Tribune office.

Address 0 11, Tribune office.

WILL SELL. OR TRADE FOR LAND, A PHOTOgraph business clearing \$200 and upwards monthly. Call and sec. STEVENS & CO., 229 State-st. WANTED-PARTY TO TAKE AN INTEREST IN and financial control of the best-paying legit-mate business in Chicago; \$2,000 to \$5,000 required. Q \$2, Tribune office. BOARDING AND LODGING.

MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER OF THIS-teenth-st. —A suit of rooms, separate or to-gether, with or without board; regrences exchanged. 577 MicHigan-Av., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.— Nicely furnished room, with board; also accommodation for two gentlemen. 754 MicHigan-Av.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM and single room (furnished), with board.

West Side.

West Monroe St.—A PLEASANT SUITE of rooms for married couple or two gentlemen.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351,2 853, 355, AND 357
State-st., four blocks south of the Palmer House—
Booms well furnished; board first-class; board with room per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, \$6, \$7, and \$8.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH AV.—
Reduced prices. Good rooms and board \$1.50 per day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week. BOARD WANTED. BOARD WANTED.

DOARD-BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND DAUGHblocks of Tribune Building, North or South Side. Address S 53, Tribune office.

MUSICAL. A FINE PIANO, BUT LITTLE USED, FOR SALE; REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren st.

U PRIGHT PIANOS WARRANTED AS DURABLE plano; special prices. REED'S Temple of Music. piano; special prices. REEP'S Temple of Music.

1.000 PIANOS AND ORGANS—FIVE YEARS
terry payments we give special prices. Call and exterry payments we give special prices. Call and examine before buying. Highertact catalogues mailed
free. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

PARTNERS WANTED DARTNER WANTED—WITH \$500 TO JOIN ME (and travel) in giving exhibition of a novel character, for which I challenge the world to produce a man who can equal me in performing the same feat; none but those having ready money and maaning business need answer. For full particulars and interview address EXCELSIOR, Tribune office. PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY TO MANUFAC-ture and sell the patent coal-box in this State; a good chance to make money. Address A. YOUNG, 500 West Madison-st. INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY, STRANGER, FROM BOSTON, wishes to teach music or French in a family. In part or full payment for board; in music would prefer organ or voice. Address S 51. Tribune omce.

FOR SALE—A SCHULARSHIP IN THE WESTERN School of Telegraphy at Janesville. Wis. Apply to OREN BAIR, Janesville, Wis. POUND-DANCING \$5.00 A TERM: NO CLASSES; B. strictly private. Office-hours, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Prof. ROBERTO, 127 South Clark-st., Rooms 17 and 18. PERSONAL

PERSONAL

DERSONAL—WILL ONE OF THE TWO LADIES
going from State-st. to Field, Letter & Co. astore,
about 2-to Wednesday, and who handkerchlefed the
gentleman opposites, please pass at same time Friday.

INFORMATION WANTED—WILL ANY ONE
knowing the present address of Charles P. Dresser,
who traveled for a Chicago grocery and tes house about
10 years ago, drop a postal to GROCER, box 3198, Boston,
Mass.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOUD HOTEL IN AN ILLInois town located on W. U. H. R., for a stock of
merchandise. Hotel property is in good condition, and
whil trade reasonable if application be made at once.
Address to K. T. STABECK, Freeport.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR LOT ON WEST SIDE
for furnitum or lumber; lot is worth \$500; will
put it at \$500. Address Q 94, Tribune office. FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—\$30 LOT FINE HOUSE-PLANTS WITH stand for \$10, kitchen and parior stove, disbes, bedding, allver, etc. 117 North Clark-st., Room 2.

Nos SALE—CREAP—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR groceries—Gold hunting-case waten, new dismond stud (one carst), small delivery wagon, Empire parior bedstead, sewing-mactine, large refrigerator. Q 64, Tribune office. SEWING MACHINES.

POR SALE—50 CASH WILL BUY A NEW GABInet case, gold-plated Howe seving machine; attachments complete, at 209 South Haisted et.

50 LATE IMPROVED ALL KINDS SHUTTLE
machines, warranted, at half the lowest prices.
Private loan office, 125 Gark-s., Roun 2, up-sair.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeapers, Clerks, &c.
STUATION WANTED-BY A BOOKKEEPER
10 years experience; single or double entry; references; will work for moderate salary. Address, Tribune office.

23. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN HAVing experience in the drug business; good recommendations; wages moderate. Address Q43. Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A FIRST-CLASS
boot and shoe house to travel; 5 years' experience
in Illinois and Indians. Address S 24. Tribune office. STUATION WANTED—BY A RESPONDENCE OF COLOR OF THE PROPERTY OF T SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-keeper is open for an engagement at a moderate salary. 8 50, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO
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Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO
do second or general housework. Call at 815 West Congress-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL
to do second work in a private family t best of reference. Please call at 54 Ray-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMan to cook, wash, and iron, or laundry work; city
or country. Call at 39 North Market-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GERMAN SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, one to do general housework and the other to take care of children; best city reference if required. Please call at 517 Hubbarl-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A RELIABLE PROT-estant girl in private family as cook and laundress; permanent home required; city references. Call at 164 Twenty-fourth-st. Surdish girl to do second work or general housework; good references. Please call at or address 1636 Butterfield; st., near Thirtieth. Butterfield-st., near Thirtieth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL
to do general housework in a private family.

Please call at 221 Aberdeen-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN
olady to do chamber work in a first-class boardinghouse or second work in a private house. Please address Miss P. M. KIMBLE, 185 Indiana-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGHLY Competent Scandinavian to do general honsework in a small family. Call or address for two days at 637 State-st. SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND Iron or do general housework in city or country good references. Please call or address 141 Schiller-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A STEADY YOUNG Offit to do general housework in a private family call at or address 35 East Pearson-st., Thursday an Friday. Friday.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD WASHES.
and ironer or housework. Call at 1281 Dearborn-st.,
near Twenty-sixth,

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL
to do general housework in a small private family; best of city reference. Call for two days at 256
Ciybourn-sv. Olybourn-sv.

STUATION WANTED—UNE FRANCAISE AYANT,
d'excellentes references et parlant blen sa langue,
desire se placer comme femme de chambre ou pour de
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And sewing or general work in small family; best of
references from last piace. Call or address 217 Illinois.
STUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL
who understands cooking, washing, and froning of
general housework. Call at 698 Indians-39. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL S as cook or laundress in a private family; best references. Call for 2 days at 258 Calumet-av. SITUATION WANTED—FOR A COOK; HAS FIRST-class references from her former employer; will give satisfaction. 51 East Van Buren-st. Mrs. BALKAM's office. SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR dining-room or second work, or general housework. 83 North-av. STORTHAY OF THE STATE OF THE ST SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR OTHER housework, in house or restaurant, by the day or week; can be home at night. 137 Ewing-st., in rear. SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS EN-glish girl, for general housework in smail family; can furnish good reference. Call for three days at 384 West Madhon-st. West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL
to cook or do general housework in city or country.

Call at 923 State-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL
Of to general housework in first-class small family.

739 State-st., in store. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general honsework or second work. Apply at 124 East Fourteeath-st. Best references. SITUATION WANTED-FOR SECOND WORK AND sewing, or care of children, by a German girl who is very capable. Call at 142 Twentleth-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL, COOK-ing, washing, and troning, or general housework in a small family. Call at 730 Indiana-av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOMPETENT GIRL, Call at 509 State-at. Call at 500 State-st.

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SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN NEED OF Strate-class female help can be supplied at the Singer state of the supplied at the Singer state of the supplied s

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1834. A NY SUMS TO SUIT LOANED ON FURNITURE
A without removal, planos, and other good securitles. 152 Dearborn-st. Room 22. A DVANCES MADE ON ANY KIND OF CHATTE!
Securities, Large amount to losa in sums of 225 to
8300. EDWIN H. BROWN, 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9 A DVANCES ON FURNITURE, PIANOS (WITHOU removal); also, money loaned on collaterals. It Randolph-st., Room 3. Randolph-st., Room 3.

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C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

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Dearborn-st., near Washington.

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WANTED-TO BORROW-22,000 FOR TW years at 8 per cent on property that is wort \$7,000. Address Q 93, Tribune office. 87,000. Address Q 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—\$1,500 ON CALL. AT FAIR RATE INterest; will pay interest monthly or semi-annually, or as leader requires; security, \$2,500 purchasemoney secured notes on my brick block sold in October. 77; value of buildings and ground, \$10,000; maker of notes worth \$25,000; I want the money to use in business, to discount daily purchases with, as I can buy cheaper for cash; advertiser is worth \$51,000. Q 86, Tribune office. Tribune office.

4.5.000 WANTED FOR A CLIENT, AT 9 PER
4.5.000 cent interest. five years, with privilege
of ten, on 975 acres of unincumbered real estate in the
Hocking Valley, Athens County, Ohio. FAHRCHLD
& BLACKMAN, Booms 11, 12, and 13, Tribune Buliding, Chicago. ing, Chicago.

\$30,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF NOT LESS
than \$10,000, on first-class inside improved property, for five years, at 7 per cent and 24
per cent commission. Address TRUSTEE, as Tribuse
office, describing property. Applications for smaller
sums and offers of unimproved property will receive no
reply.

BOOKS.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WOULD DE Vote three days each week to teaching the Englis branches, sewing, or light housework for a counter able room and board. References given. Address

A MERICAN CYCLOPEDIA, 1/4 MOROCCO, \$85.

A MERICAN CYCLOPEDIA, 1/4 MOROCCO, \$85.

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Wednesday evening, a pocket-book; the owner can have the same by calling on the Cashler of the Tribune Company.

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OST—STONE CAMED EABRING, IN VICINITY Lof Michigan av., on Twenty-sixth or Twenty-nints-it, A suitable reward will be given for its return to CYRUS LIBBY, 62 Lake-st. S REWARD-LOST, ON WEST SIDE, SMALL SPINGLE and tan dog, ears and tall clipped, purply velvet collar, with name Charlie on plate: return to 17 touth Curiss st.

MISCELLANEOUS. DENSIOW IS STILL GIVING HIS BEST STORM photographs for \$2 per dozen; no finer made; call and see them. 194 East Madison-st.

HAY-1 HAVE ACAB-LOAD OF RAT, BALED, coming in this week; will sell in any quantity at \$7.50 per ton delivered. Address \$71, Tribune onte.

25 CTs. AND STAMP WILL SECURE BY MAIL for agents. E. WARNEL, 167 East Madison-st.

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Company, 503 West Madison-at 1 it sells all of household goods on monthly pay Bonta; Characters may be paid for after the build-on.

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Madison street, between State and Dearborn Hooley's Theatre.

street, between Clark and LaSalle Haverly's Theatre

Coliseum Novelty Theatre. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. The Chicago produce markets were generally less active yesterday, and steadler except in hogs. Mess pork closed unchanged, at \$11.75@11.80 for new, spot, and \$11.90@11.92\% for January. Lard closed a shade firmer, at \$7.75\%7.77\% for December and \$7.80\%7.82\% for January. Meats were easier, at 4%c for boxed shoulders and 6c for do short ribs. Whisky was %c higher, at \$1.05% of short rice. Whish was 30 in was 3 Hogs were quiet and 10@15c lower, closing steady, at \$3.75@4.05. Cattle were steady, with sales at 11.75@5.50. Sheep were quiet, at \$3.00@4.25 Inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 116 cars wheat, 66 cars corn, 39 cars oats, 10 cars rye, and 27 cars barley. Total (258 cars), 104,000 bu. One hundred collars in gold would buy

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 97.

The Turkish Grand Council is reported to have resolved to carry on the war to the last extremity. Judging from the present aspect of matters, it will not take a very hard day narch to reach that point.

The Convention of the recently-Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Quincy yesterday elected as Bishop by a unanimous ote the Rev. S. L. HARRIS, at present Rector of St. James' Church, Chicago.

The receipts of live hogs at Chicago during the past two days were 122,500 head, and for the first three days of this week, 161,000,-worth on the foot more than a mill ion and a half of dollars. If we don't take care, people will get to calling Chicago Porkcinnati having long since resigned

The Czar will leave for St. Petersbu sturday, and will doubtless be welcomed ome by his people with elaborate demonons of joy and gratification. He perday in paying a visit to Osman Pasha, and him his sword in recognition of

dition of affairs along the Rio Grande. He gave it as his opinion that there is no danger of a war with Mexico, and that the troops ady stationed on the border, togethe with those to be sent there, will be sufficient to preserve order. Army officers generally r in this opinion, and the only people who apprehend a war are those interested in bringing it about.

The call for the silver mass-meeting, which occupies so large a space in our columns to day, needs no additional mention to render it conspicuous. It is a remarkable evidence fact that Chicago is practically solid for the restoration of the silver dollar to its place in the coinage and currency of the na-tien—an indication of what the vote in this unity would be if the question were tted for decision through the ballot box. The names presented are but a frac-tion of the number that could have been secured if the effort had been prolonged, but they are sufficient to demonstrate the sentiment of the mercantile, manufacturing, professional, and business people generally of Chicago. The meeting at the Tabernacle to-night will be worth attending on account
of the speeches, which, being limited to ten minutes each, will embody the views of a large number of our soundest and ablest

The victory of the Republican and Citizens municipal ticket over the straight Democratic ticket in Boston on Tuesday was one of the handsomest triumphs of the year. For sev-eral years past Boston has been drifting and deeper under Democratic control portion as the foreign element, chiefly increased in numbers and grasping amon, with the usual concomitants of ex-ragance, increase of debt, high taxes, gs, and corruption. Last fall, at the sadential election, the vote was as fol-

... 3, 245

tion and the late one in Chicago d in several other large cities show that the rats will have to turn over a new leaf, and quit stealing when in office if they really ect to retain power in the larg unicipal administrations. But can the thiopian change his akin or the leopard its

If the solid South is really more anxious for amediate construction of a trans-conti-railway than for the distribution of the nental railway than for the distribution of the enormous subsidy-grab which Col. Tow Scorr has undertaken to engineer, it can now demonstrate that fact by earnestly supporting the bill introduced yesterday in the House in behalf of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. The bill provides that the latter, upon condition that it constructs its road eastward to El Paso, Tex., shall be entitled to

which the lands, rights, etc., were granted. onds or in any other form is asked by the Southern Pacific, which is amply able to build the road out of its own resources, and build it economically and expeditiously. Al-though the Pacific Railroads Committee in the House has been finally organized in the interest of the Texas Pacific subsidy scheme by the election as Chairman of THEOCEMOR ron, who is understood to be nothing more or less than the attorney of that corporaion, it is difficult to see how the Committee an recommend or the House approve the Tom Scorr project in the face of the preposition of the Southern Pacific Company.

In the VANDERBILT will case at New York City yesterday the Surrogate, after a very patient hearing of everything defamatory and prejudicial to the character of the dec Commodore which the spite of the contestants and the garrulity of their witnesse could furnish, wiped out about all there has so far been of the case of the practically-disnherited members of the family. This decision followed immediately after a heavy oratorical effort of Judge Black, counsel for the opponents of the will, in which he averred that Commodore VANDERBILT Was incapable of making a tenable will, because his "bump of acquisitiveness was in chronic state of inflammation," and because 'morally and religiously his mind was a howling wilderness." Although these two skyrockets of speech brought down the house and sicklied even the pale cast of the lucky WILLIAM with a "larfin, and amoosin'" expression, they did not deter the magistrate from the decision that the clairvoyant-belief testimony ha been of no value, and that the allegations of dissatisfaction expressed by the Commodor at having listened to the advice of WILLIAM and Dr. Linsley have referred to a period too remote to militate against the will as it stands. It is becoming evident that the noney and attention bestowed on this docunent by the extraordinary money-getter nimself are not to have been thrown away.

The Senate yesterday refused by a vote of 2 to 25 to confirm the nominations of Messrs ROOSEVELT and PRINCE as Collector and Naval Officer of the port of New York. No issue was raised touching the character or compe tency of either of these appointees; that they were gentlemen of integrity and abundantly qualified to discharge the duties of the offices, no one disputed; the actual and only issue was the right of the President to make appointments without the interference or dictation of members of the Senate. In this contest for the preservation of the old machine system of controlling Federal patronage Mr. Conkling has led his host to victory. In addition to the Republican Sena tors hostile to the Civil-Service reform policy of the Administration, and who alone would ot have been able to defeat the nomination five Democrats, Messrs. Davis, of Illinois EATON, DENNIS, WHYTE, and MAXEY, voted with Mr. Conkling; while Messrs. Burn-SIDE, CHRISTIANCY, CONOVER, DAWES, HOAR, and MATTHEWS joined the remainder of the Democrats in the endeavor to uphold the President. The ablest and most earnest speeches on this side of the question were made by Democrats, Senators BAYARD and Gordon maintaining that the purity and efficiency of the Civil Service required that the Senate should recognize the right of removal and appointment by the President in any case where in his judgment the public nterest would be served thereby.

THE MONEY-LENDER'S SWINDLE. The bill for the remonetization of the siler dollar is a proponents as an attempt to pay debts with 90 cents on known to be so by those who make it. It is a case of the thief crying "stop thief." It is the shark-like disposition of the moneyender to take 110 cents for a loan that was cant 90 cents which induces him to oppose the restoration of the silver dollar, and he brings the charge of swindling in order that his own swindle may be concealed. He is not satisfied with getting the money he advanced and the interest thereon; he is not satisfied with getting a money which is worth considerably ore than the money he advanced; he in sists upon being paid in an exclusive kind of noney which has attained an abnormal value by the demonetization of all other kinds of money, and which is worth about 20 per cent more than the money he loaned. If the debtors of this country really sought to pay heir creditors 10 per cent less than they orrowed, we would admit it to be repreensible and wrong; when the creditors of the country seek to exact from the debtors 20 per cent more than they loaned, is it not

qually wrong and reprehensible? If the money in active circulation in this country had been silver at the time when he bulk of the present debts were contracted, no one would charge that it was unair to pay those debts in the silver that had een actually received. But the fact is that the money actually received by the present debtors was worth from 15 to 25 per cent ess than silver,—it being the legal-tender otes. At the time these notes were adranced, they were worth from 80 to 85 per ent, and silver was worth 103 cents in gold. But silver has not depreciated, in spite of the German and American demonetization. Senator Matthews asserted (and challenged uccessful refutation for his assertion) that he silver dollar to-day will buy more than it would in 1870, or 1871, or 1872, when it was worth a premium in gold. This is true. It is the gold which has been appreciated by artificial means; a sort of "corner" has been got up on gold, and, as it has risen in alue by reason thereof, it has carried eenbacks along with it. Had not silver en shut off from its function as money, it would have shared in the general appreciation of money; as it is, even while divested of its monetary character, silver has appreciated while other commodities have depreciated so that, as Senator Matthews says, the owner of sufficient silver bullion to make a dollar of the standard value can now exchange it for more value than he could get for the silver dollar itself four or five years ago. If a dollar in silver to-day will purhase more than it did when it was worth a premium in gold, then it will certainly purchase more than a greenback would at a time when the greenback was at a discount of from 12 to 20 per cent. If, then, the law ow authorizes the debtor to pay in silver a lebt which was contracted in greenbacks at discount, the creditor will receive more

It is evident that the payment of debts in a coin that has a larger purchasing value than and sent abroad by American me it had when the debts were contracted is a their greenback value in payment of enerous tender to creditors who advanced of from 12 to 20 cents less. There is no un-fair treatment of creditors involved in the proposition to remonetize the silver dollar. But there is a palpable swindle in the propo-

sition that debts contracted in a paper currency at a discount of from 12 to 20 cents b low silver shall be paid in a coin (gold) which has acquired a relative purchasing powe of about 10 cents more than silver. is what the money-lenders are fighting for. It is not an effort on their part to po themselves against being swindled; it is an rgg essive movement to swindle their debt by coercing the latter to pay from 20 to 30 per cent more than they received. Debt contracted prior to 1874 were payable under the law in greenbacks, gold, or silver, at the option of the debtor, and the least valuable of the three was advanced to the debtor, but the money-lenders now insist that these debts shall be repaid in gold alone. This is a literally true statement of the case, and the only possible construction that can be put upon it is the intention of the moneylenders to swindle their debtors if they can possibly do so.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF PEACE. n Times of Nov. 27 contains very remarkable article, remarkable for its ns, which assumes the fall of Plevna and then forecasts the probable terms of peace that may be made between Russia and Turkey. At the very outset the Times assumes that all conquerors by invariable rule and prescriptive right gain what they can, hold the ground they stand on or have within their grasp, get what compensation they can for their sacrifices, and generally mprove to the utmost their position in the orld." From this general ground it is apparent that the English do not believe that Russia is going to adopt any sentimental policy in making a peace, or pay much atten tion to the long conferences, with their appeals, promises, and propositions, that preeded the war, but will go ahead as far as she can in exacting guarantees and securing ndemnity without treading too closely upon the toes of her neighbors. The interests of the other Powers and, to a certain extent, their envies and jealousies will have to be consulted, but it is already apparent that she will waste no sympathy or sentiment upon Turkey.

In considering what material gains may ocrue to Russia as the outcome of the war. the Times does not take Asia Minor into account, probably because England has only very remote interest in it. If Russia should seize the whole of Armenia and incorporate it in her Empire, there could hardly be any protest, as it is a region already too far gone to waste to be of any consequence. Its con-nection with Persia and its Black Sea coast lone possess any value, even for Russia Locking at European acquisitions, however, it concedes the point that Russia will add the Turkish populations to those already on her hands, although it is troubled to know what she will do with them, since the Turks are a people "who must be masters, who cannot be servants, who must conquer or submit to conquest, whose domestic and social hab its are irreconcilable with the laws of civilized nations." This of itself is a remarkable concession to come from the London Times but not any more so than the following "The Bulgarians are much the same tha they were a thousand years ago. The crime of the Turk is that he has made them no better, but remained the same himself and kept others the same about him." So far as the Bulgarians and other Sclavic peoples are concerned, Russia would have no difficulty in assimilating or at least accepting them as very willing proteges. She could easily take them, with all their differences, and they would gladly come under Russian rule in preference to that of the Turk. She would probably find much less difficulty than England harealf had with her Monsamedans and Hindoos. So far as the Turks are consealf had with her Mohami cerned, if they will not become subjects, them, and that is expatriation. In fact, to drive them into the Bosphorus, or at the least over it, would be a complete settlement of the whole question, and would be a lasting guarantee of peace in Eastern Europe,a guarantee that cannot exist so long as an Asiatic race remains there, brutal in disposition, unprogressive in civilization, and having a religion not simply intolerant, but

tianity. There is but one part of the article in question in which the traditional English ealousy crops out, and that is with reference to the possibility of the Black Sea passing into Russian hands, and with it the Danube, both becoming Russian property. With the prospect of such an acquisition as this the Times is by no means satisfied, and, indeed, does not suppose it to be possible that "the Black Sea will become a Russian lake in our time." The world in general, however, would not regard such a result as a calamity. On the other hand, it would concede the absolute justice of the demand of Russia for a free and unrestricted outlet to the Mediterranean. Looking at it from another point of view, the possession of the Black Sea is now in the hands of Russia and Turkey. If Russia has any right at all to demand territorial indemnity from Turkey, she certainly has the right to demand her proprie-tary interest in the Black Sea without regard to the question how far it may Russianize it or the Danube. Perhaps the most significant feature of the entire discussion by the Times is the unmistakable suggestion that England has completely abandoned Turkey to her fate, and will not interpose in her behalf, whatever terms may be emanded, unless Russia should compel her to do so indirectly by compromising the Eastern question; and this suggestion is more than confirmed by the latest reports from Turkey, which show that the Turks lay the responsibility of their ruin upon England to such an extent that, in making a peace, they will be as much influenced by the desire to spite England as to preserve

absolutely and unalterably hostile to Chris-

their own interests. The great bulk of the national indebtedess is in 6 and 5 per cent bonds; there are \$729,000,000 of the former and \$708,000,000 of the latter, outstanding, or \$1,437,000,000 in all. The great bulk of these bonds were bought from the Government at prices ranging from 50 to 70 cents in gold. When bonds vere sold in this country, greenbacks were received for them at the current value of the greenbacks at the time, and the Government received only 60 cents in gold if greenbacks were worth only that much. When the bonds were sold abroad for gold, they were sold at a discount, making the payment to the Government about equivalent to, if not less than, an exchange of bonds for greenbacks. Large quantities of bonds sent abroad were actually bought for greenbacks, their greenback value in payment of exchange Prior to the act of 1869 there was no Gov ernment pledge to pay these bonds in coin. Under the terms of the act authorizing their issue the interest alone was expressly made payable in coin and the princ

subsequent acts authorizing the issue of bonds, they were made payable in coin; the coin of the standard value included the silver dollar as well as the gold dollar up to 1874. Even the refunding bonds are payable on their face in coin of the standard value of July 14, 1870, which was silver and gold. There is no legal obligation on the Government to pay the bonds in gold alone; there is no noral or constructive wrong in paying in silver, worth after remonetization 97 cents in gold, bonds which were sold originally for consideration running from 50 to 70 cents

THE COMING TARIFF.

We see it stated that the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives has decided to hear no one of the many delegations or committees who desir to be heard on the subject of their special interest or manufacture which they want protected by the tariff. The Committee have acted wisely. The present tariff is thing of shreds and patches. It was made up of special provisions for special interests and for the benefit of special individuals. Every man who had a machine for making tags for shoe-strings or had a new shape for hoop-skirts went down to Washington and appeared before the Committees of both Houses and was "protected." The next year he went down again and had his protectio ncreased. So with the whole range of arties embraced in the tariff, from dried blood o macaroni. The Committee of Ways and Means was open to everybody and everybody got "protected," and, every time any one got special protection, some other person protested, and, to make things easy, the protesting individual was appeased by having his own protection increased. In this way the tariff has been patched year after year, at the solicitation of private interests, and to promote private gains, and the Committee or Ways and Means have wisely notified all tuese persons that the new tariff is not to be a thing of personal bounties, but an act of

general legislation. The end sought, and the only legitimate end to be sought, by the levy of duties on imports is to raise revenue for the support of the Government. It is one of the highe acts of legislation, and should be scrupulous ly devoted to the sole purpose of 'producing he greatest amount of revenue from the east possible taxation. Every tax which has for its purpose any other end than revenue should be disearded, and all taxation for other purposes than revenue is dishonest and illegitimate. The great difficulty at this time in arranging a tariff is to get out of the system of special bounties which has prevailed since 1861. Our present tariff is a literary as well as financial curiosity. . The ingenuity with which the Tariff law is tortured into special provisions, so as to afford special protection to private interests, is remarkable Merely patching this kind of a law will be of no practical use. The whole law should be emodeled. Taxes should be levied for revenue, and not for protection. Specific duties should, wherever practicable, take the place of ad valorem duties, and all duplicate or compound duties should be repealed. Wherever duties can be imposed at so much per pound, or yard, or hundred, without doing injustice and making the duty oppressive on ertain grades, such duties will greatly sim-

plify the collection of the revenue. The great thing the Committee will have to do is to change the system of duties, and so far as possible arrange them as in the tariff of 1846 by classes, with a distinct rate of duty for each class. This will be espethe protected classes. It will necessarily transfer to the free list a large list of articles now taxed, not for revenue, but to enable some domestic shop to advance the price of its goods. There are certain articles which may always be relied apon to produce the bulk of revenue needed. The whole revenue of the Government from duties in the fiscal year of 1876 was \$145,178,602. Of this sum nearly one-half was collected from less than a dozen articles. By including a tax on tea and coffee with the other duties, taking the importations of 1876, the receipts of revenue would have been :

Total ..... ..\$73, 731, 500 Here are seven articles which alone, takng the importations of last year as a guide, will produce one-half as much revenue as was produced from the whole tariff list in 1876. The duties on these might be readjusted so as to make them more productive, especially in the matter of the cheaper oreign wines. To this list might be added a reduced scale of duties on silks, wools and voolens, including carpets, on glass and china ware, on cottons of all kinds, linens iron and steel, and other metal goods, which would relieve the country of several hundred millions of dollars' tax annually, and at the same time increase the revenue. The country needs some relief from the searching exactions of the tariff during the last sixteen years, and this relief car best be secured, not by amending the present act of special taxes, but by repealing the entire brood of specialties and protections and enacting a new law levying taxes for revenue. When the purpose is to levy taxes only to produce revenue, it is wonderful how short the law can be made and how few the things needed to be taxed. A tariff for revenue can tax those articles not produced in this country, like tea and coffee, or only partially produced here. as sugar and sirups, and by taxing these be able to leave untaxed nearly every article of raw material needed by our manufacturers, thereby placing them on an equality with the foreign manufacturers, and enabling them to produce and sell their goods at prices admitting exportation. The prosperity of American manufactures depends upon their production at a cost which will admit of their being sold in other countries and exchanged for the products of other countries. The reform of the tariff can remove the tax on every article of raw material used by manufacturers in this country; it can also reduce the tax on manufactured goods; it can relieve manufacturers and consumers, can give increased revenues, and this with the great reduction of indirect tax-

ation. The claim that the Government will not be able to sell silver bonds after the remonezation of silver for as low a rate of interest as gold bonds is obviously absurd. If men who have gold prefer to have it earn them 4 per cent in Governments, rather than let it lie idle or take greater risks in more profitable investments, they will be guided by the same desire after the remonetization of by the same desire after the remonetization of from it then on the equitable aspects, and fiver as now. They will not take their gold just how far it thinks the General Govern-

otes. But under the act of 1869 and in all and pay it in par for bonds if gold is at a premium, but they will convert their into silver, avail themselves of the prem and invest the silver thus obtained at the same rate of interest. If silver were worth only 50 cents in gold, then, after converting their gold into silver, they could buy twice as many silver bonds as they could gold bonds, and they would receive twice as much interest as they would have received in gold. The proportion will always remain the same

and the interest will be in the same prop-tion. When Government bonds were f merly offered in exchange, the man who had gold and desired to purchase bonds first converted his gold into greenbacks paid greenbacks for the bonds. So, after nonetization and as long as silver shall remain cheaper than gold, the holder of gold who desires to invest in bonds will exchange his gold for silver, realizing the premium, and then invest the silver i onds. It is ridiculous to argue that men will not loan silver at as low a rate as they will loan gold, so that if 4 per cent bonds can be sold on a gold basis, they can like wise be sold on a silver basis.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVERS The St. Louis Republican, in reply to the argument of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE that the construction of 1,270 miles of levee by the Government, stretching, on both sides of the river, from Cape Girardeau to New Orleans, for the benefit of vate property is unconstitutional, not meet the issue at all. On the hand, it treats constitutional objections as a sham, and offset the illegality of the scheme by reference to the proposed action of Hol-land with regard to the draining of the Zuyder Zee, and by glowing panegyrics upon the size of the Mississippi, the vast extent of land to be reclaimed, and the wonderful fertility of the river bottom. As the Republican therefore makes no pretense of answering the constitutional objection, and does not care to make the discrimination between an appropriation for the improvement of navigation, which is for the general good, and ar appropriation for the protection of private property, which is for private good, we will waive the question of constitutionality and treat the subject from another standpoint.

If the National Government is to be called

evees, we would like to have the question settled who will have the reclaimed land. If the Government spends \$100,000,000 for embankments to prevent the overflow of 18,000,000 acres, who is to have the reclaimed territory after the job is finished? Does the Republican propose that the Gov ernment shall condemn 18,000,000 acres of and, subject to overflow at the present valnation, and, after reclaiming it by a system of dykes and levees, like those in Holland. take the land and farm it out, covering the rents into the Treasury? Does it propose that the Government shall go into the cultivation of cotton, sugar, and rice in this reclaimed valley? Or does it propose that the Government shall fix a minimum price upon the land, and sell it so as to get the hundred millions it has expended? If not, we would ask the Republican why not? We would like to have that paper show us why the Government should pursue such a course. Why should the Government be called upon to spend \$100,-000,000 upon these lands, which are now worth only a trifle, for the benefit of the present owners? Leaving constitutionality ut of consideration, why should the peopl of all the States be taxed for the benefit of private persons in portions of four States? The Republican says there is a difference between a country creek and a river that touches seventeen States and has 20,000 miles of navigadifference between an improvement which could protect a few hundred or a few thousand acres from overflow, and one which will redeem from worthlessness 18,000,000 acres. Granted: but to whom will the land go? It says this land when redeemed could be sold for at least \$500,000,000 and the annua products would not fall below \$400,000,000 Frant this improbable assertion also; bu where would the products go? If to the Government, justice would be satisfied if to private individuals, then we should have the wildest dreams of the Communists realized, and by every obligation of fairness the Government would be compelled to reclaim waste and marsh lands all over the country, for the benefit of the pri-

vate owners.

The Republican further seeks to defend the levee scheme by reference to Holland, and says: "The people of Holland have quite as many and as good 'constitutional rights as we have, and guard them far more jealously. Yet they heartily approved the etion of their Parliament in voting \$80, 000,000 for draining 478,000 acres of the Zuyder Zee, as they had heartily approved smaller appropriations for similar obje fore. Can we not afford to follow the safe example of the Dutch?" No, and for this reason: Holland is a small, autonomous State, about the size of New Jersey, and governed by a monarch. The Government proposes to cut off the Zuyder Ze from the ocean, pump it out, and reclaim the land which was at one time dry and fertile But if this gigantic work is ever finished the land will belong to Government. It will be divided up into farms and sold out to the people as a public speculation. If the United States, like Egypt, for instance, were a single State, penetrated by the Mississippi as the Nile penetrates the former; if it were included in a single narrow strip of country on either side of the Mississippi, reaching from Cape Girardeau to New Orleans, under one Government, with no federal Govern. ment or dual, State, jurisdiction, the Government or the people might make any rules they pleased, as they would be for their common benefit. These conditions, however, are here wanting. The United States is not a single, autonomous State, but a federation with National and State Governments and the proposed improvement would not be for the common benefit, but for the

benefit of a few at the expense of the many. The Republican and numerous other Southern papers continually harp upon the assertion that at least five million bales of cotton may be grown upon this reclaimed land. without taking account of the other fact that the additional increase, thrown upon a market not able now to consume what is raised, can only be to knock down prices to three or four cents per pound. Is it any less unjust that the Is it any less unjust that the people of all the States shall be taxed for the benefit of a few along the Mississippi River bottom than that all the present cotton-fields of the South shall be taxed in favor of these bottom lands and in order to destroy themselves? So far as the constitutional aspects of the question are concerned, the Rep makes no reply. We would like to hear

munistic policy of spending its mo

very large tail." The epigram has since passed into a provero, and is applied to a variety of personal experiences of an unpleasant nature. Setting aside the zoological fact that the tail of the elephant is not large, but on the contrary is disproportionately meagre, the expression is not without some force and meaning. But, so far as we are aware, no scientist, with the ex-ception of Mr. Darwin, has hitherto openly mentioned a tail as being among the present or past accomplishments of Man. Even the most violent of unbelievers have hesitated to accept which is so ignominious a reflection upon the ancestry of the human race. But the tide of investigation is forever sweeping onward and making mince-meat of ditions, and already revelations have been made dreadful suspicion upon our primeval fore fathers. Recently there was discovered in Colorado the petrified body of a human being,—at least such it is claimed to be,-and the curiosit is now exciting the scientific fraternity of York. Scores of professors, hundreds of do tors, and regiments of reporters are daily thronging the Aquarium where the petrifaction is being exhibited, and the most astonishinglylearned opinions are being enunciated. Whil deploring the extreme bad taste of the man agers in thus exposing a dead body to the rud gaze of the public, we cannot withhold our admiration of the anatomical erudition displayed by the eminent scientists in attendance. Some of their minor theories are wild, it is true, but they all unite in declaring that th phalanges of the metacarpal bones are malled lar than the patella of the os coccyx, and in this we agree with them cordially. There is one feature of this wonderful petrifaction, how ever, which perplexes the medical investigators the vertebra is extended several inches, display and with a conical termination. In order to find out exactly the ingredients of this append age, the doctors bored a hole in his head below the left ear, and were enraptured to find a layer of oxydized cube crystals This beautiful operation was performed last Saturday, and further experiment are to be tried to-day. Our readers will be kep posted as to the results. Meanwhile there is no occasion for people to lose faith in humanity, or to cast off their religious belief, as there is strong suspicion that the petrified man was composed to order by a Denver stonecutter, and that the tail was a brilliant afterthought sug gested by the necessity of originating some improvement upon the Cardiff giant. upon to construct this 1,270-mile wall of

An English correspondent, who was a gues of the Czer, thus speaks of Gen. Skobeleff:

At Brestovec Village (the place from which I write) is Skorkleff's advanced fore-post line, covered by artillery, heavy siege-guns, and rified mortars. His division, the Sixteenth, up to its full number, is all ensconced in excellent buts, a mile and half further back, prepared for any cold, and with a fire-place and a chimney to every hut. His is the only Russian camp I ever saw that is clean in the English sense of the word. All others are pizsties or worse, polluting the streams and breeding disease regardless of consequences. His is clean. His one object in life is to be idolized by his men, and he fully succeeds. He appears to bear a charmed-life, for his delight is to rid gray horses, six of which have been killed under him since this war began. Being a rich man, Skobeleff with the stream and working all the rest of the day. These two are rivals in fame, but Skobeleff is a rich young bachelor of 34, with immense expectations, and Gourko, a father of a family, of 49, who has nothing but his pay. Each is a therough soldier, and each perfect in his way. Gourko, though a cavalry officer all his life, is no mere subreur. It at once with a sense of mental power. He defends his raid through the Balkans on apparently sound strategic grounds. which I will not enter more of the Czar, thus speaks of Gen. SKOBELI a thoughtful, intellectual man, who impre at once with a sense of mental power. He his raid through the Balkans on apparentl strategic grounds, which I will not eni here. At any rate, it is obvious that it ope has kept open the gate of the Balkans.

The average Democrat is noted for being thing else,-but there is a point at which gen ned. A story is told by the New York Su about an attempt made in Washington to secure capital for the new Democratic organ. A caucu was called, and intense enthusiasm manifested a paper, but when he remarked that a liberal sup port would be necessary the caucus visibly coled. The subsequent proceedings may be

briefly narrated:

"The best way of extending this support," said
Mr. Hurchins [by this time the enthusiasm of the
causes began to radiate through side doors], "is
for each member to take ten copies [motion to adjourn] at 8s spiece, [calls of question! question!]
which would make [point of order: no quoram]
\$16,000. He trusted that the Chair would set the
example of—" The Chair decided no quorum
present, point of order well taken, and adjourned
the cancus.

The French press, which has so long been muzzled in accordance with the MacMahonian policy, has at last broken its bonds, and we are permitted to learn something about the state of public feeling in Paris. The Bien Public goes so far as to declare that the Chamber of Depu ties would reply to a second dissolution by im peaching the Marshal President for high treason, while the Temps boldly asserts that the Left attribute the failure of M. DUFAURE's negotiations to a preconcerted plan on the part of MacMahon's advisers. It has long been a wonder that the correspondent of the London Times has been permitted to comment on French affairs with the freedom that he has exhibited, but this new recklessness on the part of Parisian journals can be accounted for with difficulty. It neans, probably, that the sentiment of th nasses has grown too powerful to be suppressed

ossession of a large amount of land implie vealth. Some statistics have recently been published, showing the ratio of real-estate owners in the different European countries. In En gland there are about 170,000 heads of families, or more than 1 in 26, who own more than a sin gle acre; in Ireland, 1 in 52; in Scotland, 1 in 84. On the Continent the disproportion is less, for in Belgium 1 in 4 beads of families are land-owners; in France, 1 in 2; in Sweden, 1 in 4. The United States are apparently better off than Sweden or Belgium, for here the ratio is about 1 in 3. In this country, however, it is lifficult to arrive at any figures which will give a comparative and just idea of individual own ership of real property, because of the general prevalence of the mortgage system of purchas

One point must not be lost sight of in the discussion of the silver question, which is that the individual and corporate debtors of the United States owe twice or thrice as much debt as the Government. For eighty years they en joyed the right to discharge their obligations in gold or silver at their option. This option was taken away from them without their knowledge or consent. This violation of the rights of the people must be repaired, and that can only be done by restoring the silver standard just where it was on the 12th of February, 1873, before it was tampered with by the Shylocks.

The disastrous fire in the Interior Depart ment at Washington last summer has di-rected attention to the insecurity of many of the Government buildings, and Gen. BUTLER's bill for placing automatic nals in each of the Departments will doubless be adopted without opposit Capitol building especially is stored with tons of paper, crowded into all kinds of odd corners and out-of-the-way rooms, and in case a fire should break out the whole building would be endangered.

Some of the goldites put forth the abs rtion that the "debtor class" desired the demonetizing of silver in 1873 because it was then rorth more than gold. This is not true, for it would have been exceedingly foolish for them to do so, as the effect of such act would be to deprive them of their option to pay in either metal. The American people always enjoyed the option to pay in the cheaper coin from 1798

until 1878. No man was wise enough in 1878 to know that silver dollars would always be more valuable than gold dollars, and no debtor in his senses would voluntarily surrender his right to pay debts in the less valuable of the two. To "I have seen the elephant," sententiously r demonetize either metal was to the advantage of the creditor at the expense of the debtor. marked a celebrated traveler, "and he has

The Den will not down. The latest report about the "busted" statesmen is that he recently withdrew from a business enterprise in which he was interested, with a declaration that he proposed to devote the next year or so to the maintenance of his claim to the Presidency. The abnormal tendencies of the ex-candidate have rapidly developed of late, but it is to be hereal that this is the final stare of his political. hoped that this is the final stage of his poli

The saloon-keepers of New York welcome as one of their advocates Mr. BEECHER, who in his last Sunday sermon asserted that to carry tem-perance to fanaticism and to denounce every-body who claimed the liberty to drink was no according to the spirit of Christianity. Mr. BERCHER will probably be waited upon by an indignant populace of women and—but it will serve him right.

All summer the Servians have been taxing their ingenuity to keep on the safe side of the fence, and, now that Plevna has fallen and Turkey practically conquered, they come boldly out and declare their independence. It is not to be wondered at if they put an army in the field. Certainly they can do no less than have

The probable status of the new State Legis-lature of New York is exciting much specula-tion in political circles. The CONKLING section of the Republicans claim a majority over the supporters of the President, and propose to run HAMILTON FISH, Jr., for Speaker The plea in behalf of RANDE, the outlaw, will

be that he has been for years a monomaniac the subject of killing people and writi poetry—a distinction without a difference. According to the Eastern papers, the "bull-

ing" of bonds is the chief end of man. Pretty soon they will all be demanding their payment The Times had better sav less about quall and

pay more attention to Turkey. One baby-show is not enough. Let us has

PERSONAL.

A daughter of John W. Forney is writing shion articles for the Philadelphia Press Extracts from a youthful opera called 'Faust," by Richard Wagner, are soon to be pub.

B. L. Farjeon is to give readings from one of his novels before a New York andience on the The Marquis of Bute has offered to build

at his own expense and present to Glasgow Uni-versity the grand hall designed by Sir Gilbert The health of Elihu Burritt, of New Brit.

ain, Conn., the "learned blacksmith," is quite precarious, and he has had several hemorrhages within a few days past. It is rumored that Alexander McClure of

the Philadelphia Times, is to leave that paper and become chief of the New York Tribuns, vice Wattelaw Reid removed. Prof. G. W. Greene, of Rhode Island, biographer of his kunsman, Gen. Nathaniel Greens, is to deliver the memorial address at the unveiling of the equestrian statue of the General in Washing-

President Porter and the Rev. Dr. Be are to have chairs made out of the largest elm in New Haven, which has just been cut down. It was nearly 162 years old, and was planted by the

A New Orleans man named Burgess has declared that he himself pulled down the fiag from the New Orleans Mint during the War, and that Mumford, the man whom Gen. Butler oing it, was innocent.

Edwin Booth is to make his re-entrance on the New York stage on the 7th of January, at Booth's Theatre. He will be his own manager, and hopes to use the splendid scenery preparation during his ownership.

The appearance of a review of Pierce's "Life of Summer" from the pen of S. R. Crocker in the Literary World does not indicate that gentleman's recovery from his mental malady, as many newspapers assume that it does.

Mr. Buckingham, the Omaha lawyer who vas reported to have died of heart-disease result ing from violent boating exercise when at Yale College several years ago, is said never to have rowed in a race at Yale, nor to have taken part m any athletic exercises.

The St. Paul Press says: "President

Hayes addressed his message to his 'fellow-citi-zens of the Senate and House of Representatives,' which is unusual, if not without a precedent of which the Cincinnati Gazette adds: " ablished a precedent last October. Mrs. Timothy French, of Pittsfield, Mass.

whose husband had placed all his property in her name, died recently, and willed the entire estate, name, died recently, and willed the entire estate, amounting to \$10,000, to her relatives, giving nothing to her husband or his brother. They contested, but the will will be admitted to probate. Compte read no newspapers during the last

nineteen years of his life. "Living at Paris," said he to a friend, "and seeing so many people as I do, I hear of everything that occurs." Jour-nalism, he added, would some day be driven out of "Living at Paris the field by placards posted on the wall. He argue that reading interfered with thinking. Jefferson Davis said recently:

Jefferson Davis said recently: "I think Andrew Jackson had the greatest influence on his country of any American, and in that respect was the greatest man we have produced. He left a strong and romantic mark upon his time and succeeding times. I knew Calhoun, and was patronized by him when I entered the Senate. But all the boys and urchins, from generation to generation, feel Jackson's example." Mr. Edmund Yates rises at 8, and after a light breakfast dictates to a short-hand secretary for two or three hours, when he goes out for a gallop. He comes back to lunch, rides or drives again, and returns to shut himself up with the secretary till dinner-time. In this way he both sees fun and gets through an enormous amount of work, for everything signed with his name, note, novel, or article, is taken down at stenographic

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray has invented a scheme for the perpetuation of Mr. Moody's influence in the various cities of the land. It is to establish and maintain in each a tabernacle church miscellaneous material, "chartered by the liberty of the Spirit, and held together by the bond of peace," of which congregations Mr. Moody shall be a spiritual Bishop, "made so by the ordainment of nature and of grace." The present Moody campaigns, Mr. Murray fears, give too little permanent return for so much cost and effort.

James Watt, the famous English enigneer, James Watt, the famous English enigness, directed by his will that his workshop and its contents, in an old mansion in the suburbs of Bismingham, England, should not be disturbed, and the room remains as he left it. This requirement is vexatious from the fact that in the apartment are cabinets and drawers filled not only with the final examples of Wedgwood's plaques, but with priceless designs and molds, many of which are by Flaxman, who was one of Wedgwood's friends. Flaxman, who was one of Wedgwood's friends and helped essentially in the models from which Wedgwood worked.

The New York Times has this item of "fashionable intelligence": "It is announced in England that Miss Clara Jerome, a daughter of Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, of this city, and a sister of Lady Randolph Churchill, is about to be married to the Earl of Wicklow. The Earl of Widelow, who was formerly an officer in the Ninth Lascers of the British army, is about 38 years of age, and succeeded his uncle, William Forward Howard, as fifth Earl of Wicklow, viscount Wicklow, and Baron Commore in the peerage of Ireland in 1869. He represents a remote branch of the Ducal homo of Norfolk, which settled in Ireland in the seventeenth century. He has two residences in Ireland, The New York Times has this item

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George Trumbull,
A. Limburg,
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Joseph Medill,
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Mahlon D. Ogden,
John Watson,
E. K. Besch,
W. E. Strong,
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Peter Page,
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J. M. Fardy,
O. W. Barrett,
Charles H. Smith,
A. C. C. Rapp,
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ted, with a declaration that 
e the next year or so to the 
claim to the Presidency, 
noise of the ex-candidate 
ed of late, but it is to be 
of final stage of his political

of New York welcome of New York welcome as Mr. BEECHER, who in his serted that to carry temand to denounce everyeliberty to drink was not part of Christianity. Mr. ily be waited upon by an women and—but it will

ervians have been taxing sep on the safe side of the t Pievna has fallen and aquered, they come boldly independence. It is not they are a same to the property of the part of they put an army in the can do no less than have

is of the new State Legisis exciting much specula-is. The CONKLING section aim a majority over the resident, and propose to Jr., for Speaker.

f RANDE, the outlaw, will r years a monomaniac on ng people and writing without a difference.

stern papers, the "bull-hief end of man. Pretty demanding their payment

r sav less about quall and Turkey. ot enough. Let us have SONAL.

n W. Forney is writing youthful opera called Vagner, are soon to be pub-

give readings from one ew York audience on the te has offered to build present to Glasgow Uni-designed by Sir Gilbert

n Burritt, of New Brit-

ed blacksmith," is quite had several hemorrhages Alexander McClure, of is to leave that paper and New York Tribuns, vice

e, of Rhode Island, the in, Gen. Nathaniel Greene, al address at the unveiling of the General in Washingnd the Rev. Dr. Bacon

out of the largest elm in ust been cut down. It was id was planted by the Rev. an named Burgess has pulled down the flag from during the War, and that m Gen. Butler hanged for

the 7th of January, at fill be his own manager, endid scenery prepared by

f a review of Pierce's the pen of S. R. Crocker bes not indicate that gen-is mental malady, as many it does.

ne Omaha lawyer who d of heart-disease result-g exercise when at Yale , is said never to have nor to have taken part in

ss says: "President age to his 'fellow-citi-ouse of Representatives," t without a precedent." Gasette adds: "He esh, of Pittsfield, Mass.,

h, of Pittsfield, Mass., d all his property in her willed the entire estate, to her relatives, giving r his brother. They con- admitted to probate admitted to probate.

spapers during the last fe. "Living at Paris," d seeing so many people ing that occurs." Journouse day be driven out of d on the wall. He argued the thinking.

th thinking.

th thinking.

recently: "I think
greatest influence on his
and in that respect was
re produced. He left a
k upon his time and sucsilboun, and was patronered the Senate. But all
a generation to generaple."

a short-hand secretary

a short-hand secretary en he goes out for a gal-lunch, rides or drives himself up with the sec-this way he both sees enormous amount of with his name, note, down at stenographis furray has invented a

furray has invented a nof Mr. Moody's influ-f the land. It is to each a tabernacle church of chartered by the liberty ogether by the bond of ations Mr. Moody shall de so by the ordainment-he present Moody camive too little permanent effort. us English enigneer,

workshop and its conin the suburbs of Bisnot be disturbed, and
it. This requirement
hat in the apartment are
not only with the finest
leaves, but with pricelany of which are by
Wedgwood's friends,
her models from which

s has this item of:

"It is announced to erome, a daughter of this city, and a sister, is about to be marked. The Earl of Wide-Meer in the Ninth Lanabout 38 years of age, litam Forward Howard, Viscount Wicklow, and age of Ireland in 1669, ch of the Ducal house residences in Ireland, v and Castle Forward of the representative ish Parliament. Mrs. daughter recently rem a protracted asset

11

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Henry Potwin,
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Henry Potwin,
W. H. Salisbury,
S. Hallock,
W. M. Smith,
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Race Broa.
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Asa Dow,
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P. M. Ballock,
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S. Nogus,
S. Revens,
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S. Nogus,
S. Rellock,
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Joseph Barstow, George W. Griffin, G. W. Bancroft,

Grand Rally for the "Dollar of Our Daddies."

The Voice of Chicago Goes Up for Remonetization.

If You Don't Believe It, Study the List Printed Herewith,

And Attend the Meeting at the Tabernacle To-Night,

Where You Will Hear Short, Earnest Speeches by Practical Men.

Where You Will Hear Short, Earnest Speeches by Practical Men.

History of a Letter and Petition to the President.

The undersigned citizens of Chicago do hereby are in a call for a public meeting to the financial affairs of the country, to be held of the financial aff H. A. Jackson,
A. H. Hotchkins,
George M. Gage,
L. A. Waite,
J. B. Hall,
Charles R. Pettibone,
C. L. Davidson,
J. W. Waughop,
John H. Alien,
Marvin H. Bovee,
G. S. Mayer,
O. T. Spalding,
William B. Giobs,
A. C. Honore,
F. M. Fox,
K. Tully,
Fred A. Ludlow,
Thomas Davis,
H. McKenty,
W. N. Brainard,
Orrington Lunt,
C. G. Burch,
F. H. Adams,
George E. Purington,
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Joseph M. Lyons,
Joseph Clapp,
James B. Huse,
L. J. Pitner,
J. H. Swart, Joseph M. Lyona,
Joseph Clapp,
James B. Huse,
L. J. Pitner,
J. H. Swart,
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W. Glidden,
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W. C. McGillis,

R. Cheney.
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G. D. Woodworth,
W. S. Elliott,
George L. Ford,
Harry Allen,
Harry Williamson,
Frank Albertine,
Frank Sires,
John W. Mills,
G. W. Dickinson,
Frank R. Swetland,
Frank R. Swetland,
Frank R. Swetland,
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E. F. Dore,
J. C. Slocum,
Judge Lawrence,
Northwestern Horse-Nail
Company,
F. C. Wells,
E. R. Hubbard,

battle-cry of the fathers, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The people of New England, whose views on the silver question the President is made to reflect, should bear in mind that their fathers and ours have set historic examples of resistance to encroachments upon the legal and natural rights of the people. If these examples have lost their force upon them, there yet remain enough of their descendants in the Republic to vindicate the constitutional and legal rights of the people.

But I set out, not to discuss the silver question, but to state some facts in reference to the petition circulated in this city in June last for the remonetization of silver. Having at the suggestion of some friends aided in the original draft of the petition, it was brought to me with (without having counted them). I should say, at least 4,000 mames, and I was requested to send it to the President.

The petition was accompanied by a letter which, as stated in the postacript, was never intended for the public. What has transpired upon this silver question does. I think, justify me in giving it to the public, and especially to the housands whose names were attached to that petition.

The following is a copy of the petition:

CHICAGO, June, 1871.—To His Excellency Rutherford H. Hause, President of the United States of Amstera: The undersigned cliziens of Chicago, Ill., respectfully represent to your Excellency that an emergency exist for immediate legislation with a view to the speedy remoneitizing of silver coin, and that, should your Excellency convene Congress in extra session, this subject should be embraced in the Executive call. It is unnecessary to remind you that for more than three years the business of the country has been prostrate, labor unemployed, capital dile, values depressed, and business commands and the restoration of silver coin to the status contenting the product of our mines, our fields, and our workshops will, we believe by operation of natural laws, speedily bring specific remains as they now are,

ers men of Chicago.)

Accompanying the petition I sent the following letter:

Chicago. June. 1977.—Ris Excellency Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States: Herworth find a men of the most prominent citizens of Chicago. Other names might have been procured to almost any number. I am aware that mere names have little weight on a petition. It is the character rather than the number of the names which you will consider. (The President's attention was called to many conspicuous names on the petition). It is the character rather than the number of the names which you will consider. (The President's attention was called to many conspicuous names on the petition). I be grout to excuse the fortification of the president of the number of principle, as some say, but based upon principle,—viz. the principle that no Government, can treat large masses of men as criminals. Such has been our policy after the war toward new until your inauguration when the during our Revolutionary War, assailing the policy of Great Britain toward her Colonies, would have been indorsed by the Republican party. You have adopted this policy on principle, and I hope you will be sustained in it: because you have acted on principle.

Say this much in order to add a note except upons principle. Say this number in order to add a note except upons principle. Say this number in order to add a note except upons principle. Say this number in order to add a note except upons principle. Say this number in order to add a note except upons principle. Say this number in order to add a note except upons principle. Say this number in order to add a note except upons principle. Say this number in order to add a note except upons principle. Say this number in order to add a note except upons principle. Say this number in order to add a note except upons principle. Say this number in order to add a note except upons principle. Say this number is order to add a number of the say the decident of the control of the control of the control of the control of th

cago petition.

The question arises, Where is it!—in the hands of the President or of the Chairman of the Finance Committee? Is it not fair to the people of Chicago that the Senators should know their opinions, expressed over their own signature, upon the question of the restoration of silver coinage? Very truly yours,

SILVER IN CANADA.

To the Estion of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MARCHMONT, near Montreal, P. Q., Dec. 8.—
I yesterday had the opportunity of looking over
some recent issues of THE TRIBUNE, and read some recent issues of THE TRIBUNE, and read every word therein, from yourself or others, bearing on the monetary questions now agitating the public mind in the United States. It affords me pleasure to say that with nearly all which you have stated I heartily agree.

Still, I think we must accord to the message of the President and canacially to the report of Mr.

Course, No. 12.—17 Protections, the control of the

seemingly pettifogs at great length to show the necessity of preserving national honor by requiring the debt of the bondholder to be paid in gold.—thus creating a glit-edged aristocracy,—wille the eard-handed producer and enterprising trader shall be taxed to support the gold-lined aristocracy, one is almost irresistibly driven to the conclusion that he has stepped aside from his high position as the Executive of a Government created by the people and for the people, and regards himself as the custodian of the weifare of the moneyed class, and ready in his position to make effectual the trick of the buillonists, who, under the cover of darkness, succeeded in demonstring silver, by now using every instrumentality in his power to prevent the righting by legislation of that great wrong. Meetings should be held everywhere by the people, and resolutions adopted and forwarded at once to our Representatives in Congress, giving them backbone and encouragement in the straggle that musicome, and if a bill satisfactory in form shall fairly pass the Senate and be arrested by the veto of the President, the the voice of the people be so emphatic that our Representatives in both branches of Congress will be infused with sufficient backbone to carry this measure of justice and relief over his veto. Should this state of things continue and the gold buillionists continue to control the Executive and shape the financial policy of the nation to their own advantage, and to the detriment of the people, it is only a question of time when a graver problem will be at the threshold demanding solution, namely, an array of the Bast and West against each other. The industrial interests of the country will at last speak when their wrongs are no longer bearable, and when that day shall come the wrongs that they have suffered will be righted, but at fearful cost.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—There is a perpetual charge that the demonetization of silver was injected into a bill and passed without the knoweledge of the legislators, and thus were the people robbed of a portion of their money. Judge Booth says it was a legislative trick. Mr. Scammon says that President Grant, when he signed the bill, did not know that it contained any such clause.

It was about the same with the act passed four years ago doublyng the rate of postage on newspapers.—a "legislative trick" to favor the interests of the express companies. The other was in the interest of capital against industry.

Now, who are the guilty parties? Who injected that clause in a certain bill for another purpose by which silver should be no more coined into money, and thus the public lose that portion of our money product? Silver has in all ages of trade been the material of money as much as wheat for bread. The same policy would have destroyed our wheat product for bread if it had been possible to have done so.

Who did it? Let The Tribune give us the names

product for bread if it had been product for bread if it had been product so who did it? Let THE TRIBUNE give us the names of the Senators and Representatives who are responsible for that portion of the law. Let them be held up to the reputation they have earned.

AMREEN.

" THE DOLLAR OF OUR DADDIES."

"THE DOLLAR OF OUR DADDIES."
To the Editor of The Triburie.

COOK COUNTY, Ill., Dec. 12.—In the spring of 1885 I sold a horse for \$175. I had my choice to take \$100 in coin instead of the legal-tender notes which I did take. I loaned my \$175 in legal tenders to a friend, who has paid me 10 per cent interest on it. Now he is ready to pay the principal, and I am willing to take 175 of the "dollars of our daddies," and think my investment a very good one at that; I have received \$210 in interest, which, added to the principal, makes \$385. I took the pay for my horse in "dishonored notes less valuable than the coin they promise," and presume that "every holder who was compelled by law to receive them "has been as fortunate as I have. In the face of this showing, what becomes of the argument of the Great Pettifoger in the interest of the bondholder?

### MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Investigating the Improvement.

The City Council Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division commenced an investigation yeasterisy afternoon in the Council Chamber of the manner in which the contract had been left for the graveling of Michigan avenne, and more narticularly of the way in which the work had been done, numerous compiaints having been made regarding tip the property-owners on that thoroughfare. There were presented and Gilbert (Charrama), McAsit with closed doors, reporters only being admitted.

JOHN MOODY.

Assistant City Clerk, was called, and stated that for the past three years nearly all the street improvements had ocen made op private construction of the council. He was of the opinion that the gravel on Michigan avenue was of a very inferior sort. It was not absolutely necessary that seven-eights of the property-owners should signife petition before the Council passed an order for the street improvement. The Council notes of the council with the gravel on Michigan avenue was of a very inferior sort. It was not absolutely necessary that seven-eights of the property-owners should signife petition before the Council passed an order for the street improvement. The Council could order it done without the petition. Hawlits?

A street-pawling contractor, was examined. He was in partnership with McBean, and was formerly associated with Barnett. He ended his connection with the latter in 1875. He got the signatures of a number of property-owners on Michigan are from Twelfith and Twenty-first streets. This body place before the order for the bruic Works, and convergenceded to gravel the avenue between Twelfish and Twenty-first streets, and and the passed and was ready for the property-owners and singular petition. He did not get so large a number of signatures, but he was a very least the street was passed, and was ready for the property-owners had signed the petition. He did not get so large a number of signatures, but he was well as a supplied for he he was a nearly first streets. In Michigan avenue was in a very with the

gie bottle of this irresistible herbal tonic will stop the paroxysms, and a brief course of it will restore the patient to vigorous health. The prudent and thoughtful, however, who would rather forestall disease than wait for its assaults, will resort to this sure defense against intermittent and remittent fevers at the commencement of the season when they prevail. Now is the time to forearm the system against fever and ague, billous complaints, and dyspepsia—diseases which are often engendered, and always aggravated, by the chills and damps of winter and early spring.

Jeffers' French Catarrh Remedy is a War-ranted cure for catarrh, colds, sore throat, offen-eive breath, headache, asthma, and bronchitis. Sold by druggists. Sample free. Office 70 State street.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrap" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhora, wind colic. and regulates the bowels. Pinckney, Jackson & Co.'s Fine Spices.

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SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. It is a fact that can be substantiated by the most respectable testimonials ever offered in favor of any proprietary moditine, that familiar forms of any proprietary moditine, that familiary forms of the fa

10 YEARS A SUFFERER. From Hon. Theo. P. Bogert, Bristol, R.I. From Hon. Theo. P. Bogert, Bristol, K. L.
Mesers, Wests & POTTEN: Genilemen, -Feeling
thoroughly convinced of the efficacy of SANFORD'S
RADIGAL CURE FOR CATARIM, I am induced to droy
you a line to say that although I have been seeptical of all the nostrums advertised as "radical
cures." I have never found anything that promises
such relief and ultimate cure as that of SANFORD'S
I have been afflicted with this dreadful disease
for more than ten years, and not until recently
could the induced to persever with any until
read the letter of Mr. HENNEY WELLS, and cal
truthfully say that after using five or six bottles
am theroughly convinced of its cursaive puts
ties. Hoping that others similarly shiledd like
myself will be induced to make the trail, I am, gentlemen, very truly, et.

FREO. F. Bodisley.

BRISTOL, R. L., July 21, 1871.

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS,

Such as Sore Weak, Inflamed, Red, and Watery Ryes: Ulceration and Inflammation of the Ear; Ringing Noises in the Head; Sore Throat; Elongation of the Uvula and Swelled Tonsils; Nerrous Headache, Neutraigna, Dizziness, Clouded Memory, Loss of Nervous Foce, Depression of Spirits, are all carefully and scientifically treated with this remedy according to directions which accompany each bottle, or will be mailed to any address on receipt of stamp, Each package contains Dr. Sanford Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all causes. Price 100. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Drugs at the recomponent the United States and Ganados. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

# COLLINS'

Affords the most grateful relief in Rheumatism, Weak Spine, Local Pains, Nervous Affections, Local Rheumatism, Tie Douloureux, Nervous Pain, Affections of the Kidneys, Fractured Ribs, Affections of the Chest, Colds and Coughs, Injuries of the Eack, Strains and Bruises, Weak Back, Nervous Pain of the Bowels, Gramp in the Stomach and Limbe, Heart Affections, Enlarged Spicen, Bruises and Punctures, Rheumatism of the Wrists and Arms, Asthma, Gout, Local and Deepscated Pains, Pain in the Chest, Stitch in the Eack, Fain in the Hip, Variouse or the Eack, Pain in the Chest, Stiten in the Eack, Pain in the Hip, Varicose or Enlarged Veins, Orick in the Eack and Neck, Pain and Weakness in Side and Back, Hoarseness, Soro Throat, Lumbago, Whooping Cough, Sharp Pains in the Breast, Heart Disease, Quinsy, Diabetes, and for Lameness in any part of the Body.

Price, 25 Cents.

Ask for COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEERS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Chas. Gossage

The Treasury and the Syndicate-Reduction of Interest on Deposits.

The Produce Markets Less Active --- Provisions Steadier.

In Enermons Supply of Hogs, and Still Lower Prices-Corn Steady-Other Breadstaffs Easier.

### FINANCIAL.

The feature of the financial situation was the heavy orders from the country for currency. These come from the hog-raising districts, and the results of the movement are already seen in the unprecodented receipts here of stock. This rate will not be maintained, as orders have been sent out not to skip in hogs so rapidly. In the resent soft weather the packers cannot handle so

The loan market shows some signs of greater animation. Packers are offering larger amounts of their paper, and there is an increase in the supply of new mercantile paper. The total demand for accommodations is not more than moderate, even with this new business. The banks are able and ready to meet all the desirable applications made to them. Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street call loans are 6 per cent.

per cent at the banks to regular customers street, call loans are 6 per cent.

New York exchange was decressed, and sold between banks at 80c per \$1,000 discount. Currency was ordered from New York.

Clearings were \$3, 500,000.

BOW THE TREASURY FAVORS THE SYNDICATE. New York Jewinal of Commerce. Dec. 10.

The explanation of the recent call ior \$10,000,-005-20 bonds by the Treasury, which we gave in this morning's lesse, is substantially correct. The subscription was made by the First National Bank nearly three months ago, but the fact was not published in the report from the Treasury giving the total amount of the subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan, neither is any allusion made to the transaction in the report of the Secretary to Concress, sent in on Monday last. Meantime, it appears that the Treasury Department has been made the custodian of the block of \$10,000,000 new 65s, retaining the amount as collateral and carrying the bonds free of interest for nearly three months. Had the securities been carried outside the Treasury there would doubtless have been a charre amounting to at least \$100,000 for interest, which the First National does not pay in this transaction, and consequently can afford to sell the 4s at a discount even from the current market price, and then make money out of the operation. It is presumed that, as the Treasury has been so accommodating in carrying these "Andy's" for the First National Bank, the latter has been permitted to pocket the quarter's interest on the \$10,000,000 4 per cents which have been withdrawn from the Treasury. It is such favoritism as has been shown in this case that has led to the opposition that has been manifested to the Syndicate's contracts, and particularly to the one now running. It is not surprising that these combinations of bankers can make enormous sums out of their contracts when, in addition to the call for the whole amount of bonds to be issued, they have the privilege of practically choosing their own time and the most convenient manner for settlement.

POLITICS AND EUSKRESS IN FRANCE. HOW THE TREASURT FAVORS THE SYNDICATE.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS IN FRANCE.
The effect of the crisis in French politics is makgitaelf felt in a great augmentation of the misles of the poorer classes. The Paris advices of
the London Times show that in that city distress
rising to a height well calculated to excite both
ty and alarm. The figures of trade and of the
tes of discount tell the same story. Throughout
te season, the highest class of bills have been
adily discounted in Paris at a little over 1 per
nt. This is one of the surest signs of the stagnaon of trade, and, taken in connection with the on of trade, and, taken in connection with the thon of trade, and, taken in connection with the fact that the leading French financial institutions are groaning under a dead weight of deprecisted Turkish. Peruvian, Egyptian, Swiss, Italian, Austrian, and Spanish securities, is pronounced by the Times to be without parallel in the history of banking. According to L'Economiste Francais the total falling off this year in French trade has been \$82,000,000 in exports, and \$40,500,000 in imports. The shortage of the beet-foot and silk crops has something to do with this, but politics are also a cause of the decline. France is importing less raw materials for manufacture, and less finished goods generally. The Times easy that if this state of affairs is much prolonged the French people must suffer very ed the French people must suffer very PRENCH ADULTERATIONS FOR ENGLISH ADUL-

TERATORS The English papers are full of bitter complaints Arnold st, between Fifty-sixth, of 24x127 3-10ft, dated Dec. 11. against the slik manufacturers of Lyons, who have sold the British adulterated sliks. This was wrong of the French, but the English cannot afford to be indignant. They have for years been amassing wealth by selling adulterated cottons to the rest of the world. Their customers in China and India have at last discovered the fraud, and the English papers confess it. The Manchester Courier says: "An emormous quantity of paste or sixing is put into the fabric of cotton cloths by our manufac-turers," and "cloths which seem to be as thick as a board become as liven as days tissue, or the says of th a board become as limp as damp tissue paper once they are wetted." It is on account of the superior quality of the American cottons that this country s encroaching on the cotton-goods markets once

THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND THE GOLD SUPPLY.

London Firms, Non, 27.

The maintenance of a per cent rate since the II sh of October has been the means of strengthening the position as yet in little other than a negative way, and unless it is perfectly clear that there is no longer any fear of our being exposed to a sudden heavy buillion demand, which is certainly not the case, to lower the rate before the reserve of buillion is considered to have anticiently recovered would be to statisfy the policy adopted daring the last few weeks. Those whose business enables them to foresee better than others the course of events between this country and the United States have maintained that we should be compelled to his peold to New York during the last months of this year. So far, no demand has arisen; but there is more, rather than less, need for us to be as well prepared for such a contingency as circumstances will permit unless it can be shown conclusively that our debt to the United States can be liquidated without the intervention of gold.

THE FLOOD & O'BRIEN MONOFOLT.

As far as prices mford an indication, the concentration in the hands of Flood & O'Brien, of the mining property on the Comstock lode is recarded with favor in California. Prices have been firm and advancing, and transactions have increased. It is now rumored that Flood & O'Brien are negotiving for the Gold Hill mines. Flood & O'Brien are negotiving for the Gold Hill mines. Flood & O'Brien are negotiving increase in the producers in the world, and they are credited with a determination to prevent any increase in the producers in the world, and they are credited with a determination to prevent any increase in the producers in the world. THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND THE GOLD SUP-

vent any increase in the product until the market

The following circular has been sent out from this city.

The undersigned take this method of informing their respective correspondents that after the 1st day of January next they will, as heretofore, deduct the amount of 83, 000 from the daily balance on which interest is paid, and allow interest at rate of 2 par east ner snount only upon balance in excess of that sum. These terms are as liberal as those now current is Eastern soney contres, and in justice to our ewn interests are adopted by us.

Cashier Merchants' National Bank.

Cashier First National Bank.

La. J. Gage.

Cashier First National Bank.

Cashier First National Bank.

Cashier Fifth National Bank.

Cashier Fifth National Bank.

Cashier Commercial National Bank.

Cashier Commercial National Bank.

Cashier Commercial National Bank.

Cashier Commercial National Bank.

Cashier Ommercial National Bank.

The banking business has been overdone in San Francisco as in other cities. The Bank of San Francisco has withdrawn from the Clearing-House, and on Jan. 1 will retire from business altogether.

Gold was 102% @103% in greenbacks.

92 FEB.	POPPIN	N HXCHA		
	PUREIG	BAUMA	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	
-		STEEL FOR	Sizty days.	Bight.
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City Railway (West Side) . City Railway (North Side) .

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western 2 colated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Gold opened at 103, advanced to 103%. and closed at 103%. Carrying rate, 2@4. Loans were also made flat. The advanced to the pull clients. ance was due to the operations of the bull cliqu Silver at London, 53%d. Here silver bars were 121% in greenbacks, and 116 in gold. Silver coin, 46% discount.

Governments were feverish.
Railroad bonds were generally firm and higher.

Railroad bonds were generally firm and higher. State securities were quiet.

Stock speculation opened weak, but soon became firm, and prices advanced & to 114. For a time there was a considerable movement in some of the leading shares, and Lake Shore, Northwestern. Western Union, Hannibai & St. Joseph, St. Paul, and coal stocks were the prominent features. During the afternoon an upward movement in coal shares was suddenly terminated, when a report was current that Judge Asa Packer, of the Lehigh Valley Road, had decided not to enter into negotiations with other coal companies for the formation of a combination. Lackawanna dropped on this report with other coal companies for the formation of a combination. Lackawanna dropped on this report from 51½ to 49½, Delaware & Hudson from 52½ to 50½, and New Jersey Central from 13½ to 12. The general list was weak, in sympathy with coal stocks, and declined ½ to 1½, with the greatest fall in Lake Shore and Michigan Central. Transactions were 143,000 shares, or which 5,000 were Eric, 53,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Northwestern common, 7,000 preferred, 3,000 as Paul common, 5,000 preferred, 37,000 Lackawanna, 4,000 Delaware & Hudson, 2,000 Michigan Central, and 13,000 Western Union.

Money 5@6, closing at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7.
Customs receipts, \$136,000.
The Treasury discursed \$283,000.
Clearings, \$17,000,000.

	The Treating discount gardener
	Clearings, \$17,000,000.
	Sterling quiet; long, 482; short, 485%.
	GOVERNMETS.
	Coupons, '81
	Caupons new 10816 New 4 per cent 102%
	Coupons, new 1081 New 4 per cent 1021 Coupons, '67
	Coupons. '68 110% Coupons 108
	New 58
	STOCKS.
	STOCKS.
	Western Union Tel 77% Northwestern pfd 65%
	Quicksliver 7 16% C., C., C. & I 31%
	Quicksflver pfd 31 New Jersey Central 12
	Pacific Mail 214 Rock Island 100%
	Marinosa 101 6 St. Paul 3516
	Marinosa nfd 10316 St. Paul nfd 71
	Adams Express 98 Wabash 1459
	Wells-Fargo 87% Ft. Wayne 92
4	Wells-Fargo 678 Ft Hayle
-1	American Express 51 Terre Haute 3
4	American Express pfd 46% Terre Haute pfd 20
-	New York Central100% Chicago & Alton 77%
4	Erie Chicago e Alton pfd. 100 Erie pfd 22% Ohio e Missiasippi 81% Harlem 144 D. L. & W 49%
1	Erie pfd 22% Ohio & Mississippi 8%
-1	Harlem 144 D., L. & W 4914
4	Harlem ofd
4	Michigan Central 55% Missouri Pacific 1%
1	Panama 126 C., B. & Q 10134
1	Union Pacific 67% Hannibal & St. Jo 11%
-1	Lake Shore 58% Central Pacific bonds. 107%
1	Illinois Central 72 Union Pacific bonds 10734
1	Illinois Central 72 Union Pacine bonds 1073
1	Cleveland & Pittsburg 77 U. P. land-grant10414
1	Northwestern 34% U. P. sinking-fund 94%
1	STATE BONDS.
1	Tennessee, old 42% Virgniia, new 34

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board: 1334 Kentuck
134 Kentuck
7 Leopard
2046 Mexican
7 Northern Belle
24 Overman
29 Ophir Alpha Beicher 2016 Mexican
lated Virginia 24
7 Northern Belle 1
14. 22 Ophit 22
16. 43% Raymond & Ely 1
16. 45% Raymond & Ely 1
16. 45% Savage 1
16. Chollar ... Confidence ... Caledonia ... Crown Point ... Exchequer Gould & Curry ... Haie & Norcross ... Imperial ... Julia Consolidate Justice ...

## REAL ESTATE.

ef. 24x1273-10ft, dated Dec. 11
wEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SI
MILES OF THE COURT-ROUSE.

North av, 150 feet at ne cur of Heine st. 49 ft
at n w cor of Heine st. and 50 ft at n w cor
Humboidt, all sf. 175 ft deep, dated Dec. 12
(Henry Greenebaum to Hy L. Frank).

## COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on esday morning, and for the corresponding

	1877.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Flour, bris	16, 306	18, 375	12,159	18,208
Wheat, bu	71, 176	61, 192	8,089	39, 471
Corn. bu	50,997	76, 454	22,173	46,853
Date, bu	23,044	35, 662	19, 422	21, 120
kye. bu	4, 464	5,802	******	11,600
Barley, bu	24, 280	15,390	6,862	7,785
Grass seed. Ds.	62, 135	106, 450	7.287	55, 843
Flax seed, hs.	88,400	59,550	72, 249	20,000
B. corn. hs	340,000	78,000	104, 250	126, 530
C. meaus, Bs	352, 178	929,514	1, 337, 340	2,702,980
Beef, tcs		******	600	315
Beef, bris	******	75	265	231
Pork, bris	1,009	**********	- 310	627
Lard. Ba	102, 430	575, 788	264, 780	183, 662
Tallow, Ds	37,844	20,849	45,900	20,000
Butter. Bs	121,925	140,045	155, 447	102,340
Dre'd hogs, No	532	836	******	280
Live hogs, No.	\$7,553	31, 147	2.547	1,315
Cattle, No	3, 136	4.123	710	343
Sheep, No	1,393	3,351	336	460
Hides, Ibs	139, 250	308, 041	156, 445	307, 425
Highwin's, bris	******	150	6	162
Wool, Ibs	358,747	136,099	161, 150	207, 280
Potatoes, bu	90	3,300	202, 200	201, 200
Coal. tons	4,363	3,611	1,551	743
Hay, tons	90	120	12	60
Lumoer, m.ft.	2,028	152	1.319	1,446
Shingles, m	185	80	98	135
Salt. bris	6,694	693	771	1,904
Poultry, Ibs	19,013	36, 821	15, 680	
Poultry, coops		2	20,000	50, 385
Eggs, pkgs	221	68	367	****** ****
Cheese, bxs	1,492	467		138
G. apples, bris	175	324	1,569	994
Beans, bu	240	588	*****	500
	290	988	104	411

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 1, 128 bu wheat, 1, 234bu corn, 937 bu oats, 436 bu rye, 3,141 bu barley.

bu oats, 436 bu rye, 3, 141 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 25 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 13 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars No. 1 soft spring, 68 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected (116 wheat); 6 cars high-mixed corn. 3 cars new mixed, 17 cars No. 2 do, 12 cars rejected, 28 cars no grade (68 corn); 21 cars white oats, 16 cars No. 2 mixed, 2 cars no grade (29 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 8 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected (10 rye); 1 car No. 1 barley, 7 cars No. 2 do, 11 cars extra No. 3 do, 3 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 5 cars feed (27 barley). Total, 258 cars, or 104,000 bn. Inpected out: 9,301 bn wheat 128,266 bn corn. 4,209 bn oats, and 7,400 bn barley.

The resignation of T. H. Huribut as Director of the Board of Trade will be acted on to-day.

It was reported yesterday that 120,000 bn No. 2 corn was being loaded into vessels in the harbor here, and some people were wondering how much, or rather how little, No. 2 corn will be left here by the end of the month to deliver on December contracts.

the end of the month to deliver on December contracts.

It may seem strange that the old pork, which was

made from hogs at somewhere about 6c per lb, should be salable only at a discount of not far from 40c per bl, from the price of pork packed from hogs at 4c per lb. It is one of the contradictions of trade that must be accepted whether understood or not; but the present case is probably not difficult to be understood.

but the present case is probably not difficult to be understood.

The commercial sensation of yesterday was another batch of hogs, estimated in the morning at 60,000 head and upwards, which filled the pens to over-flowing, and involved the necessity of leaving many thousands of the animals on side tracks because there was no room for them in the Stock-Yards. The weather was warm, which made it pleasant for the hogs, as animals, but added to the trouble of their owners by making packers afraid to take hold in an active way. The exceedingly big scale on which hogs are coming in may account in some measure for the pancity of our grain receipts, the railroad transportation facilities being concentrated on the one to the comparative neglect of the other.

falien. There was no specially weakening news from other points, though the British markels were privately quoted easier, and New York was tame. The shipping movement in breadsuits continues slow.

The demand for staple and fancy dry-goods was the provided active for the season. Reports from

The demand for staple and fancy dry-goods was again reported active for the season. Reports from the interior represent a satisfactory business in progress, and that stocks there are becoming considerably broken, which warrants the expectation of a good trade here throughout the month of December. Prices were firm all around. In the grocery market no price changes were noted, but the general feeling was firmer under an active demand. Coffees, teas, and sugars were receivering the most attention, and were relatively the strongest, though there was no positive weakness in any article in the list. During the past few days the dealings in coffees and teas have been on a very large scale, and prices have been given an unnistakable upward inclination. Teas have advanced from 2@5c per lb, and coffees ¼@%c. No price changes were developed in the market for domestic and foreign dried fruits. Trade is now fairly active and is still improving. Fish remain dail and nomand foreign dried fruits. Trade is now fairly active and is still improving. Fish remain dull and nominal. The butter market was quiet, and, excepting choice grades, the feeling was weak. There was a light demand for cheese at 11@12e for good to choice factory. Leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood were quoted as before. Oils were in better request, and were rather firmer generally. Turpentine was quoted at 37@38c.

The shipments of lumber were again fair. Some of the vard dealers are doing a rushing butiness for this month, but with the majority trade has fallen off, though not to the usual extent in December. The bright weather and improved roads have as-

off, though not to the usual extent in December. The bright weather and improved roads have assisted to increase the number of orders received this week. Prices are strong, and the prospect of an advance after the new year comes in prompts many interior dealers to stock up this present time. A few cargoes are arriving by lake. The demand for drugs is improving, and the general market is steady, opium and quinine being a shade lower. Woof, hides, and broom-corn were unchanged. Seeds were quite and easy. Hay was slow at former prices. Buyers held back on account of the larger offerings. Poultry and game were very dull. Dealers were auxious to sell, as the stock was in danger of becoming worthless, the weather being warm.

the weather being warm.

Rail freights were quiet. Rates on grain and other fourth-class are now 40c to New York, 37c to Baltimore, 38c to Philadelphia, 45c to Boston and other New England points, and 35c to Montreal. Loose meats were quoted at 10c and boxed ats at 5c per 100 hs higner than grain.
IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Dec. 12.—Receipts: Flour, 26,128 brls; wheat, 26,140 bu; corn, 35,534 bu; oats, 3,474 bu; cornmeal, 1,084 pkgs; rye, 6,414 bu; barley, 6,500 bu; malt, 2,744 bu; pork, 319 pkgs; beef, 424 pkgs; lard, 4,976 pkgs; cut meats, 3,952 pkgs; whisky, 1,017 bris. Exports—Wheat, 78,022 bu; corn, 116,371 bu.

PREIGHT BATES. Secretary Thurstone, of the Buffalo Board of Trade, gives the following as the average freight ates by lake, on wheat and corn from Chicago to Buffalo; also the average canal rates, on the same cereals, for November, in a series of years:

100	Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat,	Corn
Years.	cents.	cents.	eents.	cents.
1868		8.3	19.2	16.2
1869	10.3	9.8	21.7	19.0
1870	8.5	7.6	11.9	11.5
1871	10.1	9.7	15.9	14.
18/1	10.4	11.4	16.0	14.0
1872		6.9	12.3	10.6
1873		4.2	9.7	8.3
1874		5.6	10.5	9.1
1875	0.9			
1876	3.7	3.3	7.5	6.5
1877	4.5	3.9	10.0	8.7
From this	t will be seen t	hat the av	erage by l	ake for
last month i	higher than fo	r Novem	ber, 1876,	but it t
lower than	for any precedi	ing Nover	nber. Thi	s shows
how much	in excess of an	ordinary	season's w	ork the
lake tonnag	e is at presen	t. The m	ovement o	f grain
was langue	ut the compet!	tion was	o great th	at rates
was large, b	kept much ab	ove actus	Cost T	he addi-
Coma not be	fleet of the ne	w sponal	pre how !	milding
tion to the	e situation eve	a brober	CIS BON I	-
will make th	ng for the cana	was het	ar Allos	ring for
The shown	ng for the cana	was bet	er. Allov	han for
the differen	ce in tolis, the	Lures n.e	re mgner	num 101
any correspo	nding month is	several y	евгв.	

my corresponding model in several years.
ERIE CANAL TOLLS.
The receipts from tolls on the Erie Canal for two
easons, as shown by Collector Bissell's books, are
s follows:
amount of tolls, season of 1877\$487,921.74 amount of tolls, season of 1876
Decrease for 1877\$115,722.68
The Commercial Advertiser says:

. 2,085

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

of dry goods at New York:

1875.

1875.

1876.

1876.

1877.

1878.

12710, 983 13, 228, 859 11, 776, 22, 894

12, 710, 983 13, 228, 859 11, 776, 301

14, 948, 888 9, 508, 534 7, 891, 329

7, 504, 604 6, 114, 507 5, 228, 910

5, 963, 372 3, 894, 485 4, 338, 475

6, 991, 740 5, 092, 438 6, 814, 774

14, 094, 644 9, 522, 237 10, 485, 245

8, 264, 498 6, 473, 990 6, 680, 595

5, 785, 141 5, 327, 377 4, 352, 390

5, 330, 236 5, 871, 188 4, 597, 182 ...\$96,474.781 \$76,541.734 \$73,789,156 pe for the expired portion of the year s nearly \$3,000,000. GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Dec. 12, 1877: Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co., 208 bundles paper; Fowler Bros., 880 bags salt; Lord, Stoutenburgh & Co., 2 quarter-casks brandy; Fritz Frantzen & Co., 1 case books; James Warrack, 2 cases books, etc. Amount collected, \$1,828.30.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were steader, with little change from the reduced prices of the previous day, except in meats, which were casier. Litverpool was lower on ments, and the Eastern markets were "off" in sympathy with the Tuesday drop here. The receipts of hogs were again very large, being estimated in the morning at over 00,000, but this fact had already been anticipated, and prominent parties in the trade seemed interested in preventing a further downward movement in product. We note that other points are also receiving hogs very freely, Cincinnati reporting 14, 220 and St. Louis 18,000 yesterday. It is not considered probable that this unusual rate of supply can be kept up; and therefore product has not declined so badly as might have been expected under the pressure.

MESS PORK—Was more active in futures, and declined Tage per bri, but closed only 25gc lower than Tuesday afternoon. Sales were reported of 500 bris seller the month at \$11.45; IR.000 bris seller February at \$12.006;21.01. Total, 30,000 bris seller February at \$12.006;21.01. Total, 30,000 bris seller February at \$12.006;21.01. Total, 30,000 bris seller February; at \$12.006;21.01. Total, 18.75(ed.11.95) seller January; and \$12.006;21.01. Total, 18.75(ed.11.95) seller January; at \$11.85(ed.11.67) seller February.

1-Thine mess was quoted at \$11.006;12.00, and extra Lab—Was less active, and declined 25gaSc per 100 has, but closed about the same as the previous afternoon. Sales were 1.050 tes seller February.

1-Thine mess was quoted at \$11.006;12.00, and extra 17.75(ed.75).05, 77.75(ed.75).05, 77.75(ed.75

other British markets steady (some quotassinesse the other side of the Atlantic and a steady (some lowers) the other side of the Atlantic and a steady (some lowers) and the other side of the Atlantic and the steady of the stea

rusy. Corn-40,000 bu at 413(@413/c for January, 433/c for May, and 43c for December. Mess Port-2,000 bis, at \$12.05 for February and \$11.87\square\text{for January}. Lard-250 tox, at \$7.00 seller February.

Mess pork was firmer, with sales of 3, 250 bris at \$11.87% 11.82% for January and at \$12.05612.07% for February.

Lard was quiet, with sales of 250 tes seller February at \$7.90.

Wheat was active, and 160% at \$7.90. Wheat was active, and \$69%c lower. January opened at \$1.07%. and sold down to \$1.07% closing at \$1.07% December was quiet at \$1.07 at the close. February sold at \$1.08% e1.08% closing at \$1.08% e1.08% e1.08% e1.08% closing at \$1.08% e1.08% e1.0 closing at the outside, at 41% for February, May, and 42566436 for December. Onts were quiet, at 25c for January and 28% for

May.

Mess nork was steady at the advance on the after-noon Board, closing at \$11.9681.13256 for January. \$12.06.812.0716 for February, and \$11.73611.80 cash. Sales 3.000 brs at \$11.00611.3256 for January. Lard was steady, at \$7.7562.7716 for December, \$7.80 67.2356 for January, and \$13.7567.7756 for December, \$7.80 Sales 250 tos for December at \$7.7756.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL-Was firmer in sympathy with highwines rise of freights has had the effect of reducing the de-mand; that is, manufacturers are buying smaller quan-tities. The receipts continue liberal. Following are the quotations for broom-corn sold from store: Choice green hurl, 667c; red-tipped medium de, 5655/c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5566/c; red do, 4568/c; green covers and inside, 4568/c; stalk braid, 4566/c; inferior brush, 464/c; crooked, 3645/c; BUTTER—There was a well-sustained demand for good to best qualities, and at full prices, while the lower grades were much neglected and weak. Shippers are not doing much: indeed, the position of the Eastern market does not warrant them in continuing operations at the prices current here. Stocks have been slowly accumulating for some time past, and at the moment the fendency of prices is not in helders favor. We quote: Yance creamery, 3063/c; good to choice grades, 2062/8c; medium, 14617c; inferior to common, 8618c; roll, 1862/cc.

BAGGING—The market was without change. A ons for broom-corn sold from store:

Brighton A, 23%c; Lewiston, 21%c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19%c; burlans, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnles, singles, 14%14%c; do, double, 24@24%c.

COOPERAGE—Packers goods were in memory of the depart of the single singles, 14%14%c; double, 24%24%c.

GOOPERAGE—Packers goods were in the single sing Brighton A, 2316c; Lewiston, 2116c; Otter Creek, 20c

and near, good to choice factory at 116 12c, and poor to last seasons good to choice factory at 116 12c, and poor to last seasons good to choice factory at 8cs 10 sec.

COAL—Hard and soft varieties both were dull, the mild weather seriously affecting trade, but prices remain from all around and range as follows: Lackawanna, large egg, 86.50; do nut and range, and email egg, 86.75; Piedmont, 87.50; Blossburg, 86.00@6.50; Briar Hill, 85.50; Baltimore & Ohio, 84.50@5.00; Illinois, 83.50@4.00; Gartsberrie, 84.75; Indiana block, 84.50. mild weather seriously anocting trade, but prices remain after eag. 86.50; do nut and range, and small eag. 86.73; Piedonal and range. and small eag. 86.73; Piedonal eag. 86.70; Piedonal eag. 86.70;

A standard, Scinster, to No. 2, 5963659c; extra C. 3963 of the C. No. 1, 896395; extra C. 3963 of the C. No. 1, 896395; extra C. 3963 of the C. No. 1, 896395; extra C. 3963 of the C. No. 1, 896395; extra C. 3963 of the C. No. 2, 596395; extra C. 3963 of the C. 10030 of

still engages prime arriving by lake, chiefly on barges, which arriving by lake, chiefly on barges, which run as long as the weather permus. The run as long as the weather permus. The run as long as the weather permus. The run as long as C stock boards, 12 to 16 inch.
D or common stock boards.
Common lumber—outside pr
Fencing, No. 1, 14 to 18 ft..
Fencing do, 12 to 20 ft..
Fencing do, 12 to 20 ft..
Common boards, 10 to 20 ft..
Common boards, 10 to 20 ft..
Dimension stuff, 20 to 30 ft..
Small timber, 636 to 838

Dry shingles lice extra.
OILS—Turpentine was firmer,—qu
firm market for carbon and linse
Other lines were nominally ster
(air movement at the following br legic; headinght. 175 deg. test, 200 vinter lard oil, rat test, 27% c: Balan. 26c; extra winter lard oil, rat test, 27% c: Balan. 26c; extra winter lard oil, rac no. 16c; head of the large control o quall, \$1.10\$1.15; wild ducks, \$1.25\$05.00; venison, \$61005. Were quiet, and without special change, except that flax and clover were a shade easier. Timothy sold at \$1.10\$1.28, clover at \$1.70\$4.85. prime closing at the outside. Flax sold at \$1.02. at very low as share quiet and state of \$1.02. were very low as the register of \$1.02. at very low, and at \$1.02. at very large quantity of teas within bags, \$2.20; with bags, \$2.30; with bags \$2.40; with bags \$2.40; with bags \$2.50; at very large quantity of teas as changed hands, and at an advance over the prices current a fortnight ago of 265c per lb. Prices are still very low, and a further appreciation is among the probabilities. We quote:

GUNPOWERS—Common, 28632c; good 60, 38638c; medium, 48648c; good 60, 48638c; at an 48648c; choice, 68630c; good 60, 38638c; fancy, \$1.00\$6.11.00.

MUSICAL CHOICE, 896702: choicest, 8548-80; fancy, 854602: choice, 896702: choicest, 8548-80; fancy, 81878-14L—Common, 2643000: good do, 3362-80: medium, 38-4002: good do, 436-450: fine, 48-45002: finest, 5346380; choices, 636-880; choicest, 77-676.

YOUNG HYSON—COMMON, 256280: good do, 306-3502: medium, 38-4002: good do, 306-3502: medium, 38-4002: finest, 5346-800: choice, 536-860; choicest, 88-4800: finest, 48-4500: choicest, 88-4800: choicest, 48-4500: choicest, 68-4600: choicest new, 656-700.

OLONGS—Common, 26-280: good common, 30-4350; medium, 38-6402: good medium, 41-6430; fine, 48-680; finest, 53-650; choicest, 70-786.

WHISKY—Was in fair demand, and advanced 4c, with only moderate offerings. Sales were reported of 150 bris (raw) at \$1.05; per gallon.

WOOL—Was in moderate request at the quotations. Medium unwashed wools, 25-6270; fine do, 236-250; coarse do, 226-250; fine feece washed, 376-400; medium do, 386-400; coarse do, 58-470; tib wools, choice, 426-440; fair to good, 38-8410; Colorado Wool—Fine improved, 276-300; medium, do, 256-300; coarse do, 226-250; coarse common, 18-210; black, 18-6244.

Cattle. . 2,145 . 3,136 . 4,000 Hogs, 38,877 57,553 65,000 Total.
Last week
Week before last.
Shipments—
Monday.
Tuesday. 161. 430 98, 324 64, 048 172 336

BAGGING—The market was without change. A closed steady.

GOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1, 450

Entire proble were persisted out of \$1,700.00. Age
billion protein after coulty provided and \$2,000.00.

Chical find the coult

for two days, 102 head through andd 1,615 yard; prices Hous-Receipts to-day, 2.805 head; total for two days, 7.645; Yorkers, \$4.0064.15; Philadelphias, \$4.2064.30 SHEEP-Receipts to-day, 200 head; total for two days. 3,708 head; selling at \$3.50@5.50. Sr. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12.—Hoss.—Nominally lowers weather very warm; little doing: light, \$3.85@3.75; packing, \$3.80@4.05; extra. \$4.10@4.15; receipts. 18.000; about 10, 000 left over from yesterday. Carries—ulet and unchanged; not, quotably lower; not much doing; receipts. 1.70.

Substance—clearly in the carries of the c

CINCINNATI. Dec. 12.—Hoss—Weak and lower: common. \$3.59.8.90; light. \$3.0564.10; packing. \$4.004.20; butchers; \$4.2064.25; receipts, 14,920; shipments, 810.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Trade: Liverpool, Dec. 12.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 878: Western, 50s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 37s; short ribs, 50s; long clear, 53s 61: short clear, 57s; shoulders, 53s. Hams, 42s. Lard, 43s. Prime mess beef, 68s; lodia mess beef, 93s; extra India mess, 113s. Cheese, 64s.

Tallow, 40s.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Liverpool—Wheat steady; California club, 138:6138 3d; California white, 12s 9d:613s; spring, 10s 9d:611s 3d. Corn steady. Mark Lane—Wheat and corn steady. Cargoes on coast—Wheat and corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat rather easier. Corn steady. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 58s; nearly due, 61s. Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week—Flour, 100,000 to 103,000 bris; wheat, 340,000 to 345,000 qrs; corn, 55,000 to 60,000 qrs.

to 60,000 qrs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERFOOL, Dec. 12-11:30 a. m.—GRAIK—Whest—Winter, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s: soring, No. 1, 11s 2d;
No. 2, 10s 4d; white, No. 1, 12s 11d; No. 2, 12s 7d;
club, No. 1, 13s 4d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn—No. 1, 29s ed; No. 2, 29s 6d.

PROVISIONS-Pork, 56s. Lard, 43s. American, 8,300.
BREADSTUPPS—Wheat—California white wheat, aver age. 12s 7d⊕12s 11d; do ciub, 12s 10d ⊕13s 4d; spring, 10s 4d⊕11s 2d; winter, 11s⊕11s 6d. Flour—Extra New York, 30s. Cora—Western mixed, 29s 6d⊕20s bd. Oats —American, 3s. Barley—3s 6d.

PRAS-Canadian, 36s 4d.
CLOVER SEED—American, 45650s.
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, 56s. Prime mess beef, 8ds
d. Lard—American, 43s. Bacon—Long clear, 36s;

RESIN-Common, 5s 31@5s 6d; pale, 13s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-258.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—REFINED PETBOLEUM-128 3d. CALCUTTA LINSERD-528@528 6d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 12. -PETROLEUM-328 9d. AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New YORK, Dec. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat depressed and lower; in most instances quoted off 162c per bu on a restricted movement, closing heavy; offerings more liberal; demand generally light; 8,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee spring at \$1.38; 8.000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring at \$1.35; 2,100 bu do in store at \$1.314; 18,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring (reported in settlement) at bu No. 2 Milwankee spring (reported in settlement) at \$1.34%; \$,000 bu No. 2 Sheboygan spring at \$1.32%; \$,000 bu No. 2 Cheago spring at \$1.32. Corn declined \$60% on old and 11602c on new crop on more liberal offerings and moderate inquiry for supplies. Rye—A boat-load of strictly prime State sold at 77% c; market firm, Oats slow of sale and weak in price. The West Western 2 100 but 3306 3346c; white price; mixed Western, 2,100 bu, at 3863814c; white ern, 1,400 bu, at 40@40%c; No. 2 Chicago quoted

Western. 1, 400 bu, at 40@40%c; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 40c asked.

Provisions—Mess pork inactive for early delivery, closing heavily; sales of no important lots; new quoted at \$13.3% for inspected and \$13.1% for uninspected, with old at \$13.00; other kinds unsettled; for forward delivery Western mess moderately active; December option quoted nominal; January, \$12.95@13.00; February, \$13.00@13.10; March, \$13.15, with sales reported of 3,000 bris January option at \$12.95@13.00; 500 bris February at \$13.00; and 250 bris March at \$13.15. Cut meats quiet at former figures. Bacon. 1,000 boxes bris February at \$13.00; and 250 bris March at \$13.15. Cut meats quiet at former figures. Bacon, 1,000 boxes long and short clear for December and January delivery at \$6. Western steam lard active, but closed weak; for early delivery, sales of 1,250 tes prime new at \$8.35, and 200 tes, to arrive, at \$8.37½; for forward delivery fairly active; December option, quoted, down to \$8.32½; January, 88.32½; February, \$8.4098, 22½; March, \$8.50; asles of 1,250 tes, December, at \$8.32½ \$8.35; (500 tes for export); 3,500 tes, January, at \$8.3098, 35; 4,000 tes, February, at \$8.37½88, 45, and 1,750 tes, March, at \$8.47½88.50; refined in fair demand; to the Continent, for early delivery, at \$8.77½ \$8.50.

GS, SO. TALLOW—In light demand: sales reported of 50,000 lbs at \$7.50\text{57}, c25\text{4}, as to quality.

Is at \$7.50\text{57}, c25\text{4}, as to quality.

Is a steady basis as to values; we quote fair refining Cuba, 7\text{56}; ground do, 7\text{56}; griden do, 7\text{56}; griden to very choice grocery, 7\text{56}; series of the control of the

values; we quote fair refining Cuba, 756;; good do, 756c; prime do, 7546SC; fair to very choice grocery, 756SC; refined in request, including out loaf at 954SC.

WHISKY-Dull, at \$1.10; sales 50 brls.
Fratiohther-Somewhat freer movement in general market, but with advantage as to rates in favor of attemption of the property of the pr

white, 44245c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mind align: No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 25204c.

WOOL—Firm, but prices show very little imprement; medium and X fleetes and combine and delaine selections in most demand; one fleeces and owners ment; medium and X fleetes and combine and delaine selections in most demand; one fleeces, No.41c; comming and Pennsylvania medium X. XX. and above, 44645c; Wisconsin and Michael fleeces, No.41c; comming and delaine, Souther mine fleeces, No.41c; comming and delaine, Souther mine fleeces, No.41c; comming and delaine, Souther mine fleetes, No.41c; comming and delaine, Souther mine fleetes, No.41c; comming and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—COTTON—Steady and section, No.41c; and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—FORT—Market dull; white, 31.33; amber, firm; white, 34c. Rec market dull; white, 34c. Firm white, 34c. Rec market dull; white, 34c. Firm white, 34c. Rec market dull; selections and selections of the selection of the delained of the selection of the sele

THE CRI

Mortar.

Structure

Icebergs.

All the Cracks and Cr

Iron-Tie Rods Put In

A New House for the

For several months the la spring of the city's water soops going active and extensive reput may and may not have been really demanded, yet a careful sur-

may and may not have been really demanded, yet a careful surpetent eighl-engineer, one who of experience in marine buildi construction. Ahowed that the wild lake storms, the assault felds of ice, and the all-power had seft their ampression upon a sil dwellers of this city ho. Therefore the repairs was used to be obliterated; a house for built, and something else to be some much-aggrieved citizens not fail in pieces, nor be blow the ped over. The house for the and a comfortable house is stands upon the battlements of building resting so quietly upon miles from shore, exposed winds, the merciless, petting winds of snow, and the rush chey dance mally over all, an fecked arms around and about with them into the vas weeks upon weeks the toilers of as upon the day when the said one work the service of divers was called the walls made solid one work the service of divers was called the walls peered into even the service of divers was called the walls are as con as upon the day when Chicag from two miles away. But he reas-usence of those right outpaged voters and taxpayers with a file outpaged voters and taxpayers with a file of the peered into even the study and therein a procush

from two interests of timose rigiste outraged voters and taxpayers sith his and therein a procab which presented itself to the othe work. After mature deliwars reached and the women to be work the work of the w

and secured a fug-boat ride
even row a boat out to
THE SCRNE OF OF
The pieces of extra luggage or
reporter, were a cooking-stoy
great quantity of fresh meat.
visions to cheer but not inebriers. The trip was made witho
The sun shone out bright and
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A few wild dueks distured in
ing refuse, from the sewers p
selves with impatient flight
boands of danger, while the tr
resting lightly upon the wave
the passing tug and then res
sportive minnows.
The first objects that me
taunch little craft creaked as
crib and the passengers entor
were immense wron tie-rode
tools of every description at
various compartments sarrous
he interior court as it might
with mechanics' tools and
partment was almost filled wi
which worked away diffigent
of a seemingly inexhaustiole
upheld by the iron walks cro
the court also worked incess
discharging a great volume of
rently filling up the main well

ditional Strengt

Plating to Ward

Up with Ston

WHISEY—Steady and unchanged.

WILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—FLOUR—Easier, but not qua-

MILWAUKEZ, Dec. 12.—FLOUR—Easier, but not qualability lower.

GRAIS—Wheat unsettled; 3/6 1/6 lower. closed univ.

No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 21.11; No. 1 Milwaukee, 11.

No. 2 do, 21.07; December, 21.07; Jamary, 21.07

No. 3 Milwaukee, 81.024. Corn lower; No. 2 of the control of

COTTON. COTTON.

NEW ORLANS, Dec. 12.—COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand: sales 8.000 bales; ordinary, 04c; rood ordinary, 10e; low middling, 10; commiddling, 11%e; middling, 16; rood middling, 11%e; middling, fair, 12%e; receipts, as 3,8:00 gross, 4,5:00; exports, 4,9:00; steek; 8,0:00 GALVESTON, Dec. 12.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10%e; net receipts, 4,237 bales; gross receipts, 4,3:1 bales; pross receipts, 4,2:2 MOBILE, Dec. 12.—COTTON—Weak; middling, 10 11-16c; net receipts, 2,3:13 bales; sales, 1,0:00; coaste wise, 1,6:24. 11-16c; net receipts, wise, 1,824.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 12.—COTTON—Bull and carry middling, 10%611c; net receipts, 3,368 bales; sales, 1,000; to the Continent, 600.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 12.—COTTON—Bull; middling, 10%c; net receipts, 4,902 bales; gross receipts, 4,800; sales, 1,200; last evening, 300; to France, 2,575; constants, 2,607.

PETROLEUM. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 12.—PETROLEUM—Market speady
quotations unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 1114a.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 12.—PETROLEUM—Dull, crada,
\$2.08% at Parker's for immediate shipment; reflect,
pulse, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The feature of the day's bus-ness was the peremptory auction sale of nearly 4000 cases Lonadale, Blackstone, and Hope blacked ca-tons. Prints continue quiet. Men's west voolsmans in moderate request by clothlers. Foreign good

WILMINGTON, Dec. 12.—SPIRITS TO

RAILROAD TIME TABLES ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAFF. EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - San excepted. Sunday excepted. 1 Monday excepted.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. 

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, betwee Ob-cago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Calcas at 10:30 a. ...
No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

G-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

B-Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATINOAD Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Strienth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Office, 50 Cara-st., and at depots.

Mendota & Galesburg Express 7:25 a.m. 7:45 a.m | Downer's Grove | Passenger | 11:00 a.m. | 2:05 p.m. | 1:05 a.m. | 2:05 a.m. Pullman Palace Dining-Cars (used for eating su-poses only) and Pullman 16 wheel Sleeping-Cars (use for sleeping purposes only) are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LIBE. Ficket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinite-Street Dead Leave. Arriva Leave. | Arrive

KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORI LINES Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-s.

Ransas City & Denver Past Ex 12:30 p. m. 1:00 m. St. Louis & Springfield & Ex... 9:00 a. m. 15:00 m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas \$9:00 a. m. 17:30 m. Pekin and Peoria Fast Express 9:00 a. m. 17:30 m. Pecinia, Keokuk & Burilington 9:00 p. m. 17:00 m. Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex. 9:00 a. m. 10:00 m. Streator, Lacon, Wash ton Ex 12:30 p. m. 12:40 m. Joliet & Dwight Accommdat 1 12:30 p. m. 12:40 m. Joliet & Dwight Accommdat 1 12:30 p. m. 12:40 m. 10:10 m. 10:1 CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILBOAD

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-scool-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. Arrive. 

MICHIGAN GENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-seconds.
Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corder of Ras
dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Mail (via Main and Afr Line). 7:00 a. m. \*6:35 p. \*5 p. \*200 a. m. \*7:40 p. \*8. \*15 p. \*10:30 a. \*10:30 a.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY Leave. | Arriva Mail and Express. 8:00 a. m. 7:00 a. Pacific Express. 9:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 8

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Frains leave from Exposition Building, for roc-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Pal. Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arriva

| Morning Mail - Old Line | 7:35 a. m. 7:40 p. m. Atlantic Express, daily | 5:13 p. m. 9:04 m. Night Express, daily | 10:20 p. m. 9:45 m. 9:15 m. 9:45 PITTSBURG, CINCINNAT & ST. LOUIS E 5
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta. West side.

Depar Arriva

1 1

when a particularly an iron bolt is encoantered by tion of mastery, is a serious boring these boles is to insert do not reach from one exteric exterior wall, but extend from and doltage tighten the walls an arrow interior side of the wall, and and dolts tighten the walls an arrow in piece. These rods long and weight wenty-six peach, masting a rod, with attround numbers, 1,500 poun at the crib thirteen rods and opounds of ironwork. The lowered for insertion. The the work will not soon be con a while at the men in the colored i

"Down about half way, port-hole where the water crit. The water rushes at "What makes it?"

"Why, the supply going the cylinder, you darned fithat?" After the ret there were reasons we desirable knowledge. Afteressid continued his meanwhile holding careful and the man at the pump the diver below. The lock that about 35,000 gallor cylinders. Hence the cash hole. There were three as the walls. The rope again the man then twitched graph, ch?" The water and the rope-holder haule triously. "He's coming sooken than a round, shin foot in diameter abpearant he cased in a mitten was. was a monkey-wrench and of them, the diver seem down to the water's edge worked away, and from the ed a current of air, whist a valve. The diver's description, and made of ware heavily shou with and breast were large lum was of the ordinary kind, the inside for a man to to fany of the three wine either side. He has been defined and sleep, and work. Wo There's two gangs of man other works nights. Im "What do you get to "First-rate. Ain't man and sleep, and work. Wo There's two gangs of man other works nights. Im "What do you get to "You see the people her storm spring up, we can it is one night to eat all Them we were hangty. Now there is a blg stock special at the large to the store works at all them we were hangty. Now there is a blg stock special seed to the store and the store and the store and the store and the sale of the store and the sale of the store and the sale of t

o. 2 white and No. 1 mixed 419 and No. 2 mixed, maximum, and No. 2 mixed, maximum, and to receive and the factor of the factor o he 12 - COTTON Steady and unnd unchanged.

Market dull: white, \$1.33; amber,
Corn—Demand fair and market
five market dull; 700.

R-Market unll; 120124c.

R-Market unll;

and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

1. 12. -FLOUR-Easter, but not quos. nsettled: %6 %c lower; closed gniet; ard, \$1.11; No. 1 May sulses, \$1. 10; December, \$1.07; January, \$1.07%; \$1.024. Corn lower; No. 2, 43c, er; No. 2, 23%; Rys steady and Barley quiet; No. 2 spring, 68c;

land depressed. Meas pork dalli e steam lard, 87.80; kettle, 88.25.

Oll and lowers 24.50.

8.500 bris: wheat. 85.000 bu.

II. 10.00 bris: wheat. 81.000 bu.

III. 10.00 bris: PEORIA.
-HIGHWINES-SCATCE and Grms

COTTON. DOTTON.

Bec. 12; CORNON—Steady, with a 8 000 bairs; ordinary, 6:4c; good middling, 10; good middling, 10; good middling, fair, 12%c; receipts, net; exports, 4,600; stock, 28,000; 12;—Corron—Quiet; mid illing, 4,237 bales; gross receipts, 4,234; at Britain, 4,160; coastwise, 1,468, 12;—Corron—Weak; middling, 10, 2, 2,313 bales; sales, 1,000; coastce. 12.—Corros—Dull and casy; control not receipis, 3, 308 bales; sales, pent, 600.

12.—Corros—Dull; midding, 4,912 bales; gross receips, 4,900; to France, 2,575; const-

ETROLEUM. 12.—PETROLEUN—Market steadys of standard white, 110 test, 115c. 12.—PETROLEUN—Dull; crade, for immediate shipment; reduct, leftvery. RY GOODS.

2.—The feature of the day's busi-tory suction sale of nearly 6.000 ekstone, and Hope bleached cor-me quiet. Men's wear woolens are sit by clothlers. Foreign goods RPENTINE. 12. -SPIRITS TURPRETTY

D TIME TABLE RTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

are run through, between Chi-Pullman or any other form of

TON & QUINCY RAILBOAD.

Andiana-av., and Sixteenth-st.,
mth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-Leave. | Arrive.

Express. \* 7:25 a.m. \* 7:45 p.m. Press. . \* 7:25 a.m. \* 7:45 p.m. Express \* 10:00 a.m. \* 5:15 p.m. Express \* 10:00 a.m. \* 5:15 p.m. \* 10:30 a.m. \* 3:40 p.m. Press. \* 10:30 a.m. \* 2:05 p.m. press. \* 10:30 a.m. \* 2:05 p.m. L & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

Ex... \*10:00 a. m. \* 4:00 p. m. Ex... † 9:00 p. m. ‡ 7:00 a. m. ST. LOUIS AND OFFICAGO DENVER SHORT LINES. near Madison-st. bridge, and ket Office. 122 Randolph-st. 

E & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. 7:55 a. m. 7:55 p. m. 10:10 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 10:10a. m. 4:00p. m. nne 5:00p. m. 10:45a. m. rees. 5:00p. m. 17:00a. m. aukee. Tickets for St. Paul lither vis Madison and Prairie rn. LaCrosse, and Wimons.

TRAL RAILBOAD RAI RAILBOAD

d foo; of Twenty-second-mandoiln-st. near Clark.

Leave. Arrive.

8:40 a. m. 47:15 a. m.

8:40 a. m. 4:30 a. m.

10:00 a. m. 8:20 p. m.

10:00 a. m. 8:25 a. m.

4:30 a. m. 9:25 a. m.

4:30 a. m. 9:25 a. m. RAL RAILROAD.

d foot of Twenty-second-st. southeast corner of Ran d, and at Palmer House. Leave. Arrive.

7:00 a. m. \*6:55 p. m. \*9:00 a. m. \*7:40 p. m. \*0:515 p. m. \*6:515 p. m. \*6:00 a. m. \*7:40 p. m. \*6:515 p. m. \*6:00 a. m. \*7:40 p. m. E & CHICAGO BAILWAY. e, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. Arrive. 8:00 a. m. † 7:00p. m. 5:15 p. m. † 8:00 a. m. 9:10 p. m. † 6:30 a. m.

B & OHIO. m Building, foot of Mon-Clark-at., Palmer House, Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. 8:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. m. 9:40p. m. \$ 6:40p. m. HIGAN SOUTHERN.

7:35 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 8:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 10:20 p. m. \$ 5:40 a. m. Ti & ST. LOUIS R. B. Carroll-sts. West Side. Depar Arriva PACIFIC RAILBOAD Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive.

THE CRIB. All the Cracks and Crevices Filled Up with Stone and Mortar.

Iron-Tie Rods Put In to Give Additional Strength to the Structure.

A New House for the Keeper--- Iron Plating to Ward Off the Icebergs.

ortiz of the city's water supply, has been under-ping active and extensive repairs. Those repairs are and may not have been really and immediate-te demanded, yet a careful survey made by a competest civil-engineer, one who has had many years resperience in marine building and light-house experience in marine building and light-house construction, showed that the many and severe wild have storms, the assaults of the immense telds of ice, and the all-powerful rayage of time had left their impression upon that foundain which all dwellers of this city hold so fondly dear. Therefore the repairs were begun. There were checks in the walls to be falled to be foundaried to be foundaried to be obliterated; a house for the keaper to be to be obliterated; a house for the keaper to be to be falled to the walls to be done to reassure built, and something else to be done to reassure some much-aggrieved citizens that the crib would not full in picces, nor be blown away, nor yet upped over. The house for the keeper was built, and a comfortable house it is, even though it some much aggressed crass that each of the pieces not be blown away, nor jet the follows are the control of the fortress like and comfortable house it is, even though it and a comfortable house it is, even though it and a comfortable house it is, even though it and comfortable house it is, even though it and comfortable house it is, even though it is a compact and unbroken as upon the day when the large first tasted water from two miles away. But what to do to create the reasonance of those righteenests indignant and entraged overs and taxpayers who imagined a postulity and therein a prouability was a question which presented itself to the officials in charge of the walls of the structure with its-rods and planting the most vulnerable points with iron was commenced. The services of divers were again called into requisition, and, after great and planting the most vulnerable points with iron was commenced. The services of divers were again called into requisition, and, after great seeds, and that the people might know how it was bound conducted and how soon it was bou

would be completed. A TRIBLES reporter was yesterday dispatched to view the work, and returning state what he had seen. He accepted the kind in vitation of Assistant City-Engineer Artingstall, and secured a tag-boat rice rather than walker even row a boat out to THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

The pieces of extra luggage on the tag, beside the reporter, were a cooking-stove, a barrel of flour, a great quantity of fresh meat, and some other provisions to theer but not inchirate the exiled laborars. The trip was made without event of any kind. The sun shone out bright and warm, and the wind plared gently over the cold and uninytting water. The sun shone out bright and warm, and the wind plated gently over the cold and uninviting water. A few wild ducks disturbed in their feast on floating sense, from the sewers perhaps, betook themselves with impatient flight to a spot beyond the bomds of danger, while the trusting, stupid galls, resung lightly upon the waves, looked vacantly at the passing tug and then resumed their hunt for sportive minnows.

The first objects that met the gaze, as the tannch little craft creaked against the side of the crib and the passengers entered the port-hole door, were immense tron tie-rods, lange washers, and tools of every description scattered about. The ratious compartments surrounding the open space, he interior court as it might be termed, were filled with mechanics' tools and iron bolts. One compartments was almost filled with other. which worked sway diligently numping water on of a seemingly inexhaustible well. Another pump upheld by the iron walks crossing and recrossing the court also worked incessantly and vigorously discharging a great volume of water without apparently filling up the main well oremptying the hole from which it was drawn. The object of all this work was not apparent until attention was directed to one corner of the pentagon inscribed by the walls. It should, perhaps, be here remarked that the crib is wall surrounding a "well." This well extends to the bottom, and contains two immense iron cylinders or stand-pipes, standing erect, and reaching from the bottom to above the surface. The cylinders are joined to the tunnel below, and through them the water is drawn into the tunnel. In this corner was seen what may, for want of a better term, be called a "ministure coffer-dam." The coffer was about five feet in diameter, and away down far below the surface were two men in targanlin clothes, working away, evidently attention to home a help in the wall. Now he

the state or mere was seen what may, for want of a better term, be called a "ministure coffer-dam." The coffer was about five feet in diameter, and sawy down far below the surface were two men in the state of the surface was about the feet in diameter, and sawy down far below the surface were two men in the surface was about the feet of the surface were two men in the surface was about the surface were two men in the surface was about the surface were two men in the surface was about the surface were two men in the surface was about the surface

and gone down mino the well, sind would soon.

"But where down this the well, and when all the reporter.

"Down about half way, and then strikes the borth-hole where the water comes through into the cit.

"But where the water comes through into the cit.

"Bown about half way, and then strikes the borth-hole where the water comes through the like of membership the content of the cit.

"Why, the supply going into the tunnel through the cit.

"Why, the supply going into the tunnel through the cit.

"Why, the supply going into the tunnel through the cit.

"Why, the supply going into the tunnel through the cit.

"Why, the supply going into the tunnel through the cit." After the reporter explained that there were reasons why he had not the desirable knowledge. The considerate man street were reasons why he had not the desirable knowledge. The considerate man street was such water holes through the strict way.

and the man at the pump ground out the wind to the direct below. The locateoids in the content in the four that the reports going except and that about 35,000 gallons a minute ran into the chird color. The locateoids is the supply to making a Custom-the man the reporter with the man time remarks the four that the reports y backet. Mere the color than a band through the secretary indicates the color than a band through the secretary indicates the color than a band through the secretary indicates the color than the color tha

ments, were a tier of bunks made of rough pine planks and scantling, and arranged one above the other so that to occupy the upper one called out a good gymnast's most active efforts. The bunks were well provided with clothing and mattresses, and about half of them were occupied with snoring memoers of the night gang. Furtiber search revealed in another apartment the meas hall, and in another room the storehouse, around which were arranged.

in another room the storehouse,
were arranged
HUGE QUARTERS OF BEEF,
hind and fore quarters of mutton, and other articles
of animal food. A man was pounding a piece of
meat incentonaly converting "round" into
"porterhouse" no doubt, preparatory to the midday meal. Barrels of flour and a quantity of other
provisions denoted a season of plenty even did the
winds and storms cut off outside communication
for weeks.

day meal. Barrels of flour and a quantity of other provisions denoted a season of plenty even did the winds and storms cut off outside communication for weeks.

The men appeared contented with their life of exile, though they inquired anxiously after what was going on ontside. The presentation of a Tainwas was hailed with delight, Mr. Kalstrom, the crib-keeper, remarking as he took it: "That's as good as a vacation."

The work of repair will, as before stated, not be completed for weeks to come. It goes on as rapidly as possible, and is being carefully and thoroughly done.

There has existed in the minds of some neople an idea that the water even two miles from shore occasionally occomes tainted with the refuse of the sewers which empty themselves into the river, and particularly is this said to be the case in the spring, when the rains wash out the sewers, create a current, and sweep an astonisning amount of offal and vile matter into the lake, making he water muddy and giving it an easily discernible 'taste." To obtain purer water at such times is impossible now, and therefore the building of another crib taster out has been broached as a possibility, and as a decidedly wise step when the sewage, growing in proportion to the city, a all become greater, spreading the offal, etc., threker and farther in the lake. City-Engineer Chesorough, when asked about the some we, said that few men now alive would live to see the day when another crib would be needed. The washings of the river spread not so much out into the lake as they did along the shore. He had been told by gentlemen living at Svanston that the chief as a they did not go very far out. True, at certain seasons of the year, the current of the river carried matter out to such a distance that the water surrounding the crib might be contaminated, but not to an injurious degree. Some of the best physicians in the city had told aim that the impurities of the water, even in the spring, were not enough to cause a justifiable apprehension that sickness would be o

"PUTS" AND "CALLS."

A New Deal in the House of "Rumble A little over a year ago THE TRIBUNE devoted about a column to an expose of the peculiar way in which the self-styled firm of "Rumble & Co." conducted a series of mysterious commercial opera-tions known as "puts," "calls," "privileges,

and "straddles."
"Rumble & Co." then occupied a dingy back trancitinary inducements to the Granger and the stranger within our gates to speculate in grain or provisions. By following their advice and allowing them to do the business, the client could not fail to enjoy a palace car over the broad gauge road to affluence. They had peculiar and particular advantages for knowing had peculiar and particular advantages for knowing just when, where, and how to turn the nimble six-pence. And all this and much more they promised to turn over to their patrons for a small commis

"Rumble & Co." were unknown On 'Change. The records of the Board of Trade are nowhere stained with the name of the firm. Countrymen who had the misfortune to be allured by one of their glittering circulars into sending them a draft for \$100 for investment in 'puis' or 'calls,' and never hearing therefrom except in a very mournful sort of style, in which 'we regret' was frequently used, ever corold obtain any satisfactory information as to the whereabouts, antecedents, and present financial standing of the concein. Everybody on the board seemed to have heard of them, but no one knew them. The gentleman who called himself 'Rumble' tried to obtain a membership in the Board, but his application did not meet that favorable recognition he fondly hoped it deserved.

For several months past nothing has been neard of the firm of "Rumble & Co." It was confidently believed that he had folded up his tent and silently departed. He failed to do so, however, and simply contented himself with lying perdu. Recently there has been a new deal in the concern. "Rumble" was not lost in the shuffle. He was only relegated to a back seat, where he can with more artistic skill enact the role of the spider waiting for the dy.

The firm is now known as

"Rumble" is the "Co." Both firms have their

take pleasure in introducing sary who may favor us with a call."

THIS LATTER STATEMENT IS A PALPABLE ERROB on the part of the pamphlet. Neither the usine of Soule nor Rumble appears on the list of membership. Of the former Secretary Randolph had never heard; though he is inclined to believe that some one once asked him about the financial responsibility of the latter. He was happy to say that he knew nothing about it.

W. T. Soule is the owner of a quasi-membership in the Grain, Provision, and Stock Board, which meets every afternoon in the, rear of the Board of Trade hall. He obtained it on the uncerstanding that his operations were to be done through another party—the firm by whom he was introduced. Never has he openly bought or sold a peck of grain or pound of pork. He is so utterly unknown on the floor that the reporter was able to ascertain anything about him only by making a Custom-House search through the Sectetary's books. Mr. Soule, of his own motion, could not introduce anybody on the Board of Trade, and it is very dountful if he could succeed in getting admission to the floor for himself.

Rural gentlemen with a desire to become suddenly affluent by dealing in "puts" and "calls" can make more money by matching pennies at home. Should tacy get cleaned out, they will have the satisfaction of seeing it go for themselves, and not be compelled to mourn over the piansible regrets following the letterhead on which is printed in elegant type the name and address of a firm which is not by any means what it pretends to be.

all feeling, and attended the wedding, and from that time on became the brotherly friend and counselor of both. They have needed his assistance on pressing occasions, and he has given it generously and freely; but his is not a nature to adore save once, and that once has come and gone. He transferred the affections which he had lavished on his childhood's friend to his art.—Billy Crass.

MARINE NEWS.

DETROIT ITEMS. Yesterday's papers contain the following: The tur Champion was retired yesterday. The tugs Favorite and Bartlett were removed to

the bone-yard.

The tug Andrew J. Smith has left for the Can-

The tug Andrew J. Smith has left for the Canada Southern crossing.

The funeral services of Capt. Austin will be held at St. Patrick's Chapel at 10 s. m. to-day.

The prop Bertschy is discharging lumber at the upper part of the city. She goes into winter quarters here.

The prop St. Joseph, Capt. Boynton, arrived yesterday from Huron and Sandusky, and took up winter quarters at the foot of Griswold street.

The tug Marrick was getting ready last night to leave this morning for her work of towing and ice-breaking in connection with the Chicago and Lake Huron ierry, hear Port Huron.

The steam-barge Burlington, with two barges in tow, loaded with coal for Hackett's wharf, arrived up yesterday. On discharging their cargo they will go into winter quarters.

A bar has formed at Grand Haven harbor, and compiaint is made that mariners have difficulty in picking their way in. At Detroit Dars have formed all along the harbor, and mariners find no difficulty in picking their way in. The deuce of the thing is for them to pick their way out.

MANISTEE MATTERS.

The side-wheel stmr John A. Dix has gone into winter quarters. Capt. Gillman, of the stmr Depere, of the Goodrich Line, is sick and temporarily off duty.

The Depere will, during the coming winter, run
between Manistee and Milwankee once in two

between Manistee and Milwankee once in two weeks.

The schr Mount Desert, of Pentwater, was during the past week sold at mortgage sale to William Tulledge, of Manistee.

Some six vessels left this port on the 9th inst. for Chicago, loaded with shingles. Freight, 22c per m. AN OUTSIDE OPINION.

AN OUTSIDE OPINION.

In speaking of the "literary mariners" of Chicago the Detroit Post and Tribune of yesterday has the following:

The Inter-Ocean one calls he of the Enering Post "Man-Afraid-of-whiseers," and the former is called back in return. "Young-man-not afraid-of-his whisely, coupled with the charge that he is in his second attack of dell'rium tremens. He—the Inter-Ocean mariner—has certainly got the worst of it, and few will regret the fact, since he has for years indulged in personalities in a way unworthy of the paper for which he labors, and at the same time degrading to the profession.

The Union Towing Association laid up the tuge Tarrant, Shields, and Mosher yesterday, and now has but one tug, the Tum Brown, in commission. The articles of agreement of the Association will with the tuge of the Association will be articles of agreement of the Association will be articles of agreement of the Association will be articles of agreement of the Association will be a companied. expire on the 1st of January, and it is probable that the organization will not be continued under the present arrangement after that time.

MILWAUKEE. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Milwauker, Dec. 12.—The tug Welcome returned yesterday, with the schr G. Barber, from the wreck of the prop Merchant, near Racine. The load was lightered and taken to Racine. The Barber was considerably damaged, and goes into dry-dock.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

No vessels were engaged on 'Change yesterday.
.... The Goodrich steamer Depere has resumed her
winter trips ... The schrs R. B. Hayes and
Sunrise having arrived here from St.
Joe were stripped yesterday and laid up....
The schr North Sfar has cleared for Pentwater to
get a cargo of lumber for Chicago... The steam
barge M. Groh has gone into Miller Bros'. dry-tock
for an overhauling... Any one who desires to get
some idea of the magnitude of Chicago's lake marine should gaze along the river at the forest of
masts that is presented to view... The schr U. S.
Grant iest port last might for Pentwater, where
she will load lumber and return... The schr Jessie
Philippie is expected to arrive with shingles from
Manistee... The unusually bleasant weather of
late has given all the lumber craft time to get to
their destinations, but head winds have caused
some long passages to be recorded. The schr G.
G. Cooper arrived from Muskegon yesterday aftermoon with a load of lumber. She left thus port
tweive days ago, and had been detained by head
winds at Muskegon.

Orsen Pours.—Efforts are being made to raise
the wreck of the tag Thompson at Eric... The Elrpress of Tuesday says that the navigation season
at Buffallo may oe considered practically closed, as
no more vessels are either expected to arrive or depart from there... There is no noe in the straits,
and navigation is open all around the lakes, though
commerce for the season has closed, with the exception of a small amount of lumber and steamboat
traffic... The new composite steamer that is to be
launched Saturday next at Detroit is to be named
the Cheveland.... The work of getting out the rigging of the Magellan was resumed on Saturday,
and a large amount of it, including about \$200
worth of chain, was saved... The stim Nashaa arrived at Lucington Tuesday with her first cargo of
merchanduse for the new route East over the Pere,
Marquette & Flint Railroad. connecting with the NAVIGATION NOTES.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night: ARRIVALS—Prop New Era Grand Liven, sundries; schre R. B. Haves, St. Joseph, light; Sunrise, St. Joseph, light; City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, Jambers, G. G. Goojer, Muskegon, lumber: Juga Robert Tarrant, St. Joseph, towing; M. Shielda, St. Joseph, towing;

BROAD WAGON TIRES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
STERLING, Ill., Dec. 10.—The subject of broad wagon tires discussed in your City Council Dec. 1 I hope will be well considered, when examined and reported on, by the Committee having the same in charge. The friends of this measure, and all that reported on, by the Committee having the same in charge. The friends of this measure, and all that desire a better class of roads, and a better policy to keep them in repair, watch with a deep interest your action in this matter. Your adoption and your success would do much to secure their general use. It is a matter of surprise that broad wagon tires have not been in use long since, not only in Chicago, but on all the earth roads of the West, and encouraged by legal enactment of the State. Your pavements of wood are brautiful to ride over when new, but how soon they become old and worn, and that pleasure is lost. The experience of older States should not be lost in this matter. Travel in your city is, and has been, possible. In the country it is to all intents and purposes suspeaded. And this condition of this things must so continue, at least a portion of the time, until our common roads are mane better, and some better way secured of keeping them in repair. It is onlived that by imposing a tax on narrow tires they would soon go out of use. Make this tax strictly a road or street tax, and it would go very far in keeping in repair the injury sustained by narrow tires. I do not write these lines expecting to instruct the City Council of Chicago or her intelligent ditizens, but the subject has so deep an interest that I feel it a duty, in common with many others, to express our thanks that you have taken action in this matter.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The German-American
Bank has followed the illustrious example of all the others—it has failed, or, to express it in polite terms, it has gone into "voluntary liquidation." There was a time in the financial and commercial There was a time in the financial and commercial history of this country when bankrapts were not allowed to go into "voluntary liquidation." This time of business integrity seems to have passed into absolute oblivion, and I do not at present undertake to argue against that most deplorable circumstance. But I must say that the attempt on the part of the Directors of the defunct German-American Bank to have Mr. Kilian, the President of the concern, appointed as Receiver, is the most unparalleled case of cheek I have ever witnessed. I do not care to cast any personal reflections upon that gentleman, but I must say that it is entirely out of the line of nonest financial or commercial transactions to have the chief of a bankrupt concern made the regulator of its posthumous affairs. For the sake of decency I hope that Judge Moore will never consent to be a party to so viliainous a transaction.

EVANSTON.

Emily Weeger, an orphan girl of about 15 years.

EVANSION.

Emily Weeger, an orphan girl of about 15 years, who has for sometime been making her home with Mrs. Prof. Marcy and attending the public school, has not been heard from since Monday morning, when she started as usual for school. Fears are felt for her safety, and an apprehension exist that she may have been kidnapped.

The ordinances on which the Trustees of South Evanston have so long been working have just appeared in book-form, containing, among other provisions for the preservation of civil morality, the following:

Whoever shell, by himself or another, either as principal, ascent, clerk, servant, or otherwise, directly or indirectly, sell, barter, exchange, or give away, under any device to evade any penalty imposed by this chapter, within the corporate limits of the Village of South Evanston, any whisky, rum, brandy, gin, ale, porter, lager loce, or any other spiritnous, mait, vinous, fermented, mixed, or intoxicating liquor, or any mixture, part of which is any of said liquors, shall, for the first offense, be fined not less thas \$25 nor more than \$201; and for each and every other offense or violation of this sect on, for which any person may be tried and found guilty after the first conviction, said person shall be fixed the sum of \$250 for each offense.

HENRY NEIMEYER.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Excussion, Dec. 12.—Henry Neimeyer, late proprietor of Sherwood Hotel, at Englewood, died of lung and heart disease, as Dr. Seifert certified.

WILLIAM NEIMEYER.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Legal Stratagems by Which Rande Hopes to Save His Life.

The Affidavits of Two Citizens Will Change the Venue in February.

Pall of a Pillar of the Church of Heavenly Rest, in New York.

Himself and His Episcopalian Partners Get Away with \$200,000.

FRANK RANDE.
Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.
Galesburg, Dec. 12.—Last night produced

new developments in the Rande case, and the no-torious outlaw slept in peace in the County Jail, without having his dreams disturbed by the aptorions outlaw sleet in peace in the County Jail, without having his dreams disturbed by the appearance of any self-constituted posse of citizens beat on vengeance. Most of the men from Gilson returned to their homes on the early train, apparently satisfied that their man was temporarily safe enough. The prisoner's brothers remained in town, consulting with his attorneys and arranging for the sale of Rande's photographs. He thinks that the disposal of his counterfeit presentments will be equivalent to the opening of a regular bonanza, and will afford smple means for his defense. His father, Malachi Scott, who resides at Fairfield, i.e., has some little property, and, altogether, there seems no reason to fear that there will be any dearth of lawyers in the case.

Public opinion here is somewhat divided as to the action of the Court in granting a continuance. Lawyers fully appreciate the circumstances, and the more thoughtful citizens concur in the belief that no other course was open. They feel that it was better to defer the case until next term, than by premature action to afford the defense a case for the Supreme Court. But the universal sentiment of all classes of the community is that nothing but capital punishment will satisfy public justice. People want the man to have a fair trail, but, his identity once established, no legal quibbles must be allowed to stand in the way. The insanity dodge may be tried,—in fact, it is the principal reliance of the defense, for the identification is complete. But an acquittal on this ground will not save the criminal from his doom, if the present sentiment of the people is to be considered. In this event they will take a supersedeas with hempon attachment.

In addition to the plea of insanity, it is understone that the defense are provided and release of tradement.
In addition to the plea of insanity, it is under-

In addition to the plea of insanity, it is under-stood that the defense have strong hopes of reduc-ing the charge to manslaughter, at most. They claim that the prosecution cannot prove that Rande was the burglar, and, therefore, Belden and his associates were not in lawful pursuit of him. The prosecuting attorney feels confident that he can present such a case as will settle Mr. Rande, and the trial will without doubt be a long and in-teresting one. Another important point is as to the

The state of the control of the cont

them with embezzling funds of the West Philadel-phia Railway Company. The trial begins on the

BODY-SNATCHERS.

Special Dissource to The Chicage Tribune.
Addrss, Mich., Dec. 12.—It is discovered that the body of Martin Snolls, a 10-year-old child buried in the Blissfield Village Cemetery on Sunday, has been stolen. The outrage on the grave of Frank Louden, in our cemetery Saturday, indicates an organized raid by resurrectionists.

KENTUCKY OUTLAWS. KENTUCKY OUTLAWS.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 12.—The Crab Orchard outlaws have all been held to answer for murder and robbery. The display of the armed posseshas bad the effect of keeping perfect quiet during the trial.

JAILED.

New York, Dec. 12.—Elijah Alliger, arrested for alleged fraudulent transactions, was to-day taken to Ludlow Street Jail, he having failed to obtain bail.

RAILROADS.

THE SCALPERS' WAR. Active hostilities in the war against the ticket scalpers were again commenced yesterday by the arrest of Mr. E. B. Mants. A Constable called Active hostilities in the war against the ticket scalpers were again commenced yesterday by the arrest of Mr. E. B. Mantz. A Constable called upon this gentleman yesterday afternoon, produced a warrant, and asked him to "come along" and see Judge Summerfield. The case was disposed of in the same manner as the previous ones. It is hinted that several more arrests will be made to-day. The scalpers are smarting under these continued arrests, but remain as stubborn as ever, claiming that though it is unpleasant to be handed before the Justices continually, yet they will be able to get all the bonds that are required, and can hold out until the cases are tried in the Criminal Court. Some one is evidently blundering on the part of the railroads, and unless a more decisive and sensible course is pursued soon the scalpers stand a good show of coming out shead. They could have been placed hors de combat ere this had the railroads paid their principal attention to the persecution of the weaker parties—those who are known to have been dealing in stolen tickets and passes. These men, if arrested often, would find it quite hard to procure the required bail, and would therefore be combelled to go out of the business. But, instead of this, most of the arrests thus far made have been of scalpers against whom nothing particularly disrepatable can be proven and who have excellent backing. Had the railroads concentrated their strength on the former class matters would be much more favorable to the railroads. By treating the decent men the same as the scalawars they keep the scalpers united, while their efforts should have been directed towards dividing them. The scalpers seem to have had much better counsel and have pursued the latter course. All their efforts are being made with a view of breaking the strength of the roads by creating divisions in their ranks, and for this reason they are discriminating in favor of one line against all others. They have already succeeded in causing some disastiefaction among the railroads by cre

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Dairymen's Convention at Elgin.

Papers Bead on Almost Every Branch of the Dairy Business.

Much Information Elicited of Great Practical Value to Those Interested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 12.—The Dairymen's Association convened again at the Contri-House at 9 o'clock this forenoon, with a largely increased attendance. The proceedings were very interesting throughout, and showed that our dairymen are possessed of a high order of intelligence, if judged by the members present. The audience was made up principally from residents of this section, yet contained many leading thinkers and dairymen from all parts of the State.

The morning session was agreeably opened, according to programme, with discussions upon the two topics, combined, "Chemical [Fertilizers: Their Uses and Application," "Barn-yard Manure: Its Value and How Applied." Those who took prominent parts in this discussion were Prof.

Manure: Its Value and How Applied." Those who took prominent parts in this discussion were Prof. F. H. Hall, of Sugar Grove; Prof. George E. Morrow, of the Champaign Industrial Institute; Israel Boies, of Davis Junction; E. H. Seward and Dr. J. Woodworth, of Marengo; D. C. Schofield, Dr. S. M. Slaue, John Keating, and George P. Lord, of Elgin; Mr. Chapman and H. C. Mead, of Hebron; E. G. Ketchum, of Dundee; and others.

The ideas advanced were very interesting.

At the conclusion of this discussion some miscellaneous business was transacted.

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Messrs. George P. Lord and J. R. McLean, of Eigin, and S. K. Williams, of Marengo, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of two recently deceased members.

Messrs. I. Boies, F. H. Hall, and S. Wilcox were appointed a Committee on Nominations.

The financial condition of the Society then received attention, and a Committee on Ways and Means was appointed.

After considerable discussion, a committee of five was appointed to secure suitable legislation for the best interests of the Society.

During the discussions of the various topics, the following remarks were made by members of the Convention:

Mr. George P. Lord, of Elgin, read an extended

following remarks for the convention:

Mr. George P. Lord, of Elgin, read an extended address upon dairy-farming, which was well received by the Convention. The extreme length of Mr. Lord's paper precludes its publication in this same.

or two miles, you want some choice place where you can make butter, as it is unterly impossible to make a good quality where any odor can get to it.

The Convention reassembled at 1:30 in the afternoon, and the resport of Tressurer Thomason was read, accepted, and filed. It shows cash on hand from last year and receipts during this year, 5140.88; expenditures, principally for perming, 3148.84, leaving a balance on nand of 31.04.

Then the topic was taken up, as follows: "How much per pound is a fair compensation for marketing butter! Also cheese, including sait, peakings, etc.; and how much addictional for marketing, which was discussed ably ty Thomas Bishop, B. Willeox, R. R. Stone, and Mr. Roland, of Algin, and S. H. Williams, of Marengo, and L. C. Ward, of St. Charles.

The topic, "The best method of improving me supplying the dairy, the different breeds and their adaptations for dairy purposes," was discussed at length by E. H. Seward, of Marengo.

An attempt was made to have a committee appointed to make an lovestigation as to the best breed of eatile for dairy burposes for any section of the country, but met with auch copposition that it falled.

The meeting again convened in the evening, changed for this occasion to Mendelassoh Hali, and the members were entertained with able addresses by Gen. L. B. Parsons, of Flora, Ill., and Dr. John M. Gregory, Regent of the Industrial University.

Snuff or dust of any kind, and strong, caus tic or poisonous solutions, argravate catarrh ar drive it to the lungs. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Ber edy cures estarrh by its mild, soothing, cleans-ing, and healing properties. Each package pre-pares one pint of the Remedy ready for use, and costs only 50 cents. Sold by druggists.

AMUSEMENTS. MCVICKER'S THEATRE. 25 Cts. | MATCHES PRICES | 50 Cts. EVENING PRICES, 25, 50, 75 ets, and \$1 Another New Play.

SIDONIE THE MARRIED FLIRT.

New and beautiful scenery. Act 1, "The Weddh Fets." Act 2, "My Wife's Reception Day." Act 1. "The Trial Bainner"—"The Crushed Tragedian Act 4. "Amicreson the Selon." Act 5. "Settlemens." Justice to the Firs.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINES.
For the Holidays, GRAND FAIRT EXCESSAGES.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

Cate Adelphi, J. H. HAVERLY, Prop. and Manager.

REMETHER LAST NIGHTS OF
MADAME RENTES FRALE MISTRES and
MABEL SANTLEY'S BURLESQUE TROUPE.

Numerous novelty arists of Professional merit, in
diversified attractions, who have stood the critical test
of the prominent cities the past 8 years of their almost
marvelous prosperity. Also extravaganzs, FEMALE
FORTY THIEVES. Matinees for the million Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30 p. m.

Dec. 17—Shakspearean size, Mr. Harkins (Important),

The Greatest of all Sensations,
EXECUTION OF AMY TRESSILIAN

FAIR AND NEW ENGLAND SUPPER Church of the Redsemer, cor. Sangamon & Washington-sis, on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, Dec. 18, 1877. Holiday presents for sale. Special outertainments of vocal and instrumental music and readings. Commone, come al. Admission to the Fair free.

PUSSY TIP-TOES' FAMILY FRISK AND HIS FLOCK. By Mrs. D. P. Sanford. 13th thousand. In boards. . \$1.20

". "Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price E. P. DUTTON & CO., 713 Broadway, New York.

A series of Humorous and Characteristic Sketches, Mirth-provoking and exceedingly interesting to old and young. By the celebrated artist F. T. Churson. Quarto, 5x5 inches, paper covers, in neat envelopes; two series sold separately. So cents each. Sold by all Bookselfers and Newsmen, and sent post-paid on receipt of the price by ESTES & LAURIAT, Boston.

Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill. A first-class Prepatory School for Boys. Next seasion begins Jan. 3, 1878. Send for estalogue to either of the Principals as Morgan Park, or Room 5 Methodist Church Block, Chicago, III.

Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT,
HENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M.,

PROPOSALS FOR GAS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Mayor of Springfield, ill., until 30 clock p, m, on the 15th day of January, 1972, to supply the City of Springfield, ill., with a first-rate quality of illuminating gas, both for public and private consumption, for a period of from five to wenty years, as may be deemed advisable by the Committee on Gas Lights, the party contracting to have exclusive right of supplying all gas used in the city both for public and private use for the term above specified.

The present requirements are a supply for 370 street lamps, and the average demand for private consumption is about 40,000 feet every twenty-four hours. The public lamps must be kept burning from twelights in the evening till she dawn of day.

The public lamps must be kept burning from twelights in the evening till she dawn of day.

The profile lamp must be kept burning from twelights in the evening till she dawn of day.

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All bids must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the sum of 315,000, to be forfeited in case the party bidding should fail to enter into a contract after the bid is accepted by the proper sutherities of the Ohy of Springfield.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Chafrman Gas Light Committee.

BIRDS Imported German CANARTES, Talking Parrots, and other Pancy Birds. Goldfish and Aquarians, most suitable Holi-day Presents. FRED KAEMP-FER, 127 Chark-st.

Arend's Kumys or Milk Wine, a de-licioss sparkting beverage, famour for its invigorating and fattening qualities, specially useful for dys-pepais. Send for circulars. A. AlEND. Chemist, 179 Madison-st.

OTVICE OF COMPTROLLES OF THE CREEKET. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1877. Notice is bereby given to all persons who may have claims arguants the Turid National Bank of Chicago, ill., that the same must be presented to Huntington W. Jackson, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, wishin three months from this date, of they will be disallowed. JNO. JAY KNOX.

Comptroller of the Currency.

BURT'S SHOES BEST ARE THE BURT'S SHOES BEST OF CHEM

Por Sale by Druggists Rverywhere. Hyglenic, Infallible and Preservative.
The only Remark which carm BROU without additional means.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S PRESCRIPTION PREE.

Suicide.

The effect upon a sensitive mind of what is called "chan" was exemptified in the case of a young man 22 years old, named James Wood, who attempted to cominit suicide yesterday afternoon. He came to Chicago a year or so ago, and opened a saioon, out failed. Then he obtained employment in a restaurant. He, however, soon lost his place, and his freends told him he would be arrested as a vagrant and sent to the Penitentiary. The possibility of this caused him much anxiety, and took such a hold upon his mind that he was unfole to shake it off. Yesterday he got a situation in Borton's restaurant, No, 166 Clark street. During the morning he seemed troubled, and told his employer that he wouldn't be arrested now. Along toward half-past 3 e clock he was directed to go out after something, but sat down and appeared to be reflecting. Subsequently, while cutting bread, he was heard to fall, and, when one of his fellow-writers went into the room, he was found on the floor with a great gash in his throat. Drs. C. H. Von Tegen and H. N. Small were called in and found him nearly suffocated. The former removed a large clot of blood from his throat, and this relieved him. He was taken to the County Hospital, and, though his injuries are serious, it is likely that he will recover. His only known relative is a orother, who resides in New York.

ADJUSTED AT LAST.

A meeting of the underwriters was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Local Board of Underwriters, No. 127 LaSalle street, to hear the report of the Insurance Committee who had to adjust the losses on rotail stock at the Field & Leiter fire on State street. At the request of the Chairman of the Committee, great precautions were taken to keep out the reporters, but The Thusus managed to catch the rist of the report. It is a very lengthy one, actailing the work that had to be done to arrive at a satesfactory result. Footing up the long rows of figures they show that the retail stock on hand at the time of the fire amounted to \$850,000, on which there was insurance to the amount of \$000.000. The total loss foots up \$410.000, showing that about one-half of the stock has been saved. Deducting from the salvage the \$250,000 due Field & Leiter for excess of stock over insurance, there remains a salvage of about 30 per cent on the policies. The report was adorted, and a committee was appointed to ascertain what expenses had been incurred by the Committee on Retail Stock.

The insurance men think they got off very cheaply, and are well salvined with a chimiter of the stock.

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lec on Retail Stock.

le insurance men think they got off very cheapand are well satisfied with the adjustment.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

remont House-Miss Phone Courins, St. Louis; W.
Welch, Delme, Eng. C. D. Hess, New York; the
n. J. P. Money, C. D. Hess, New York; the
n. J. P. Money, C. D. Hess, New York; the
label, Casapolite Frank Weshburn, Wisconsin: C.
lells, Quincy; D. J. Jon. Cimennati; J. C. Richardlells, Quincy; D. J. Jon. Cimennati; J. C. Richardlells, Guincy; D. Frank Weshburn, Wisconsin: C.

Ells, Quincy; D. Frank Weshburn

BROKEN BANKS.

BROKEN BANKS.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN.

I Mill was filed yesterday in the Superior Court thus the German-American Savings Bank, which sed its doors Tuesday afternoon. The commant is Julius M. Salomon, who sets up that he depositor in the bank, and that there is due a \$195.12, for which he has made demand, but ment has been refused. The bank is a trustee the depositors, and now owes them, 108.48. The number of depositors is ut 200, and the capital stock \$300,000, ded among the following stockholders: Secker, W. Bellinghauser, F. Benninger, W. Ha, Mrs. Bermauer, Philip Best Company, J. J. Binme, A. Bolton, C. Brachvogel, F. L. dernstein, Peter Button, Brunswick & Balker, M. Cossman, H. Enderis, L. Feldman, Felsenthal, H. Frink, H. Flentje, C. L. erick, J. Fuchrer, C. Gerstenberg, C. Glanz, ism Look, Henry Granendorf, F. Haase, L. sinds, H. Habbel, R. Hagerman, C. Falker, M. J. Baller, S. H. Harris, M. Kott, F. & T. Halmaelts, C. Esterts, F.

holders were in favor of Mr. Killan, the Fresident. He already had the signature of two-thirds of the depositors.

Mr. Blanke had no objection further than that the proposed Receiver was an officer of the bank, and Judge Moore apparently quite willingly postponed the matter for two days. He referred to the matinee Monday quer the appointment of Mr. Horton, and said he hoped some acceptable person would be chosen by the parties interested.

Cashier Haller has charge of the bank, and was at work yesterday straightening out matters so as to facilitate a dividend. He said the stockholders wanted Mr. Killan appointed Receiver, since the settlement could be effected cheaper, and quicker, and better by him than by a stranger.

Dr. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Bank, yesterday filed a petition asking for leave to carry out an arrangement he has made in reference to the Chicago Savings Institution building, on the northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison streets. He states that in July, 1872, Tolman Wheeler leased the lot on which the building stands to the Chicago Savings Institution & Trust Company for a term of ten, afterward extended to twenty, years. The bank then erected the present building thereon, and put in gas fixtures, partition, and railings, attached to but separable from the building, in March last the building and ground lease were sold to John C. Haines, and by him afterward transferred to the Fidelity Bank. It was agreed at the time of sale that the Chicago Savings Bank might have a reconveyance of the property within a reasonable time or payment of advances and interest to the amount of about \$15,000. Default has been made in payment of rent of the building, and the lease to the Chicago Savings Bank has been declared forfeited. There is some doubt as to whether the bill of sale to the Fidelity was absolute or in the natures of a mortrage, and also as to who should have the fixtures. Dr. Turpin has made an arrangement with 3t Hinchlar, Receiver of the clared forfeited. There is some doubt as to whether the bill of sale to the Friedity was absolute or in the natures of a mortrage, and also as to whe should have the fixtures. Dr. Turpin has made an arrangement with Mr. Hinckley, Receiver of the Chicago Savings Institution, by which the latter is to surrender possession of the building and ground lease, but to collect and keep the rents for November and December, and to be allowed to redeem within six months. If this is not done within six months. If this is not done within that time Hinckley is to give a quit claim deed to the property to Dr. Turpin. Who will then have the final tutle beyond dispute. The latter then asks that he may be allowed to carry out this agreement as above stated, and Judge Moore gave him the required permission.

Encouraged by this, the Receiver put in another petition, setting out that among the bank's assets are Lots 7, 8, and 9 in McAssey's Resubdivision of Lots 20, 27, 28, and 39, Block 2, of Lewis Stave's Subdivision of the southwest part of the northeast quarter of Sec. 38, 40, 13. These lots were appraised after the bank failed at \$250 each. The Receiver has received an offer of \$333. 34 each for Lots 7 and 8, one-third cash, balance one and two years, from Bernard McCurthy, and of \$333. 34 cash for Lot 9 from Caspar Christianson. He thinks these offers excellent, and asks to be allowed to accept them. The request was granted. The calls at the Fidelity for the dividend are falling off, although there are over 3,500 depositions who have not yet received their 10 per cent.

In the Chicago Savings Institution case the Receiver, W. S. Hinkley, filed a petition setting out the facts in relation to the sale of the bank building, as stated by Dr. Turpin Ir his petition, and asking leave to carry out the agreement made with Dr. Turpin. The required leave was given by

there will be a dividend is still uncertain.

THE BEE-HIVE.

S. D. Ward, the Receiver of the Merhants', Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank, yesterday filed a bill against Sydney and Caroline C. Myers to get hold of Myers Rush street property, which is in the name of his wife. The Receiver states that the title to Lots 22 and 23, Block 53 of Kinzie's Addition, is in Caroline C. Myers' name. The north 45 feet of these lots has been improved by the erection of three three-story stone front houses on it, and the remainder of the lots forming the northeast corner of Rush and Superior streets is vacunt. These houses are incumbered for \$4,500 vacant. These houses are incumbered for \$4,500 each, and the vacant portion is covered by a \$3,-000 mortcage. The Receiver has come to the conclusion, upon an investigation of the books and papers in his hands as Receiver, that these houses were built by Myers, and that both iand ann houses were paid for, less the incumbrances, with money of the bank of which Myers was at the time Cashier and general manager. This money has never been repaid, but is charged on the books of the bank to the accounts of "advances on real estate," "New York houses," or "Sydney Myers, Financial Agent." houses," or "Sydney Myers, Financial Agent." Myers and wife have, until recently, lived at No. 169 Rush street, and the Receiver even thinks the furniture and carpets of that house were bought with bank money. Myers is insolvent, and unable to meet he liabilities. It is further stated that the to meet he liabilities. It is further stated that the houses are all occupied and yielding rent, and the Receiver thinks that, inasmuch as Mrs. Myers never pain for the houses nor any part thereof, they being bought with bank funds, he is entitled to the rents from them. He therefore asks that the houses and lots, together with the leases of the same, be assigned to him, and the defendants restrained from assigning or conveying them. conveying them.

Judge Otis, of the State, said there was 'nothing new."

Receiver Horton is scheduling the assets of the a week or more.

The answer to an inquiry for information at all the suspended National Banks yesterday was "Not a thing."

DISTRESS WARRANTS.

THE PEES IN MISS M'KEE'S CASE. THE FEES IN MISS M'KEE'S CASE.

Some of the provisions of the law as it is administered by the Justice courts are so curiously at variance with the general idea of right that, when a particularly glaring case comes up, it causes not a little unfavorable comment. The unfortunate occurrence which resulted in the death of the Constable McElligott has drawn attention to the law under which distraints for rent are made, and the result of even a casual examination of the Constable McElligott has drawn attention to the law under which distraints for rent are made, and the result of even a casual examination of the system as now in force in Chicago is quite enough to prove that it is an engine for robbery quite as much as a method for obtaining redress, in the first place, the distress warrant is not served by an officer of any court, or one subject to any Judge, but by any person to whom the landlord may address a notice, which thereupon becomes a warrant. It may be, and this is often the case, that distress warrants are served by Constables, but that is not because they are Constables—any other person would do as well. The defect in the law is just here: It makes the man who serves the distress warrant monarch of all he surveys, and imposes on him no restraint as to what he shall charge for his services, nor as to how much his bill shall be. He has more power than the Sheriff of Cook County, because the latter officer works under a fee-bill, and cannot charge more than is therein set down, or, if he does, his costs will be taxed by proper authority. Just here is where the irresponsible agent of the landlord has the better of it—his costs are not taxed, or passed upon, by anybody, and cannot be under the law. Naturally enough one would think that the has not, and the result is that the "expenses" of the person who makes the distraint are something enormous.

would have some discretion in the premises, but he has not, and the result is that the "expenses" of the person who makes the distraint are something enormous.

To get at the exact workings of the law in the respect referred to the best way is to take

A CASE IN POINT,

and a convenient one is that of the woman McKee, whose property was distrained by one McInerney, acting under authority of Chadwick, the landlord. Of course McInerney was not an officer; he was simply the agent of the landlord. He went into Miss McKee's house and carried off what furniture there was in a room, and landed it over on the West Side. The costs charged were 324, 25, and this included "cierk at sale," which was, of course, not necessary in this case, as the goods were sold at an auction-room: "advertising property," which means that some one posted up a written notice of the sale on some door; "commissions, serving return, summons, and Justice's costs," all legal, the whole footing up \$2.25 as the costs which the Justice could have cut down if he had thought them too large. But now comes McInerney, saying, "Give me \$16,"—that is, twice as much as all the rest of the party—Constaoles, Justice, clerk, advertisement and all—cost or could have cost. Of course McInerney knew that he could not be cut down,—there was no law for that in the wisdom of the land, and so he credited himself with \$16 out of a total of \$24. This sum he made up by putting down \$3 for himself and the same sum for a mything! "This is, the left the North Side and taking by no means a large load of furniture to the West Side. Apart from the semi-legal character of the work the city is full of men who would have exteemed it a great piece of lack to have received \$3 or \$4 for such an hour's work. But this accounts for only half of McInerney's bill; the rest he gets by puting down without losing his breath \$5 for storage. That is, he left the furniture of a room in an anction store a day or two, and he asks the defendant to believe that the sentioneer charged—and he paid—\$

the law" he would asy.

ANOTHER POINT.

a minor one as the law goes, is that McInerney securned furniture to the amount of not less than \$150 (Mss McKee estimates it at\$500), and sold it for \$37.95, out of which he collard two-fifth for himself, one-fifth for the law, leaving the owner two-fifths to be credited on Chadwick's judgment, which was for \$55. The case is reducible to this: \$150 worth of furniture is seized for \$53, and sold for \$38. The process costs \$24, and the owner has a credit of about \$14 on the judgment to show for \$150 worth of goods. It will not take long to convince any man that a system which costs \$24 to collect \$12 at a sacrifice of \$115 has a leak in it somewhere.

In order to make a personal application of the assertion made above that \$8 was rather a steep figure to charge for "storage" of a load of goods for a few days previous to a sale, a reporter yesterday called on the proprietor of the establishment where the furniture was stored before being sold to ask him about it. It is sad to remark that he had forgotten how much he did charge in the case in question, and still sadder that he should have "lent his book to his lawyer"; but it appeared from his conversation that his custom was to charge \$4, or sometimes \$5, for a like parcel of goods for a like lime, this sum including rent of salesroom and hire of clerk at the sale. If the gentleman charged McInerney only \$4 for the storage, it is difficult to see how the latter could hone-tily have brought in a bill for exactly twice that sum, and it is difficult to see how the latter could hone tily have brought in a bill for exactly twice that sum, and it is difficult to see how the law is shadowed forth above in the mention of the prices at which the goods in this typical case were sold. Not an article brought one-third of its value, and this case is not singular in that respect—things never do bring a third of their value in like eases. The reason is simple: no one knows anything about the sale, when or where it is to take place, or the

COLLECTOR DODGE.

DOUBTS ABOUT HIS QUALIFYING.

There appears to be some doubt existing as to the acceptance of the office of South Town Collectthe person elected last spring to that position. Philo G. Doage. The bonds are fixed, if the letter of the law be observed, at the high figure of whether there are capitalists enough in Chicago to had no formal notification of his elec-tion, as the books would not be made up before the 20th of this month. The bonds, however, were pat, he understood, at such a figure, that, considering the existing state of affairs, he could not think of accepting office under the conditions named. The duties of the office would drag him away from his business, and he understood that the remuneration for his

"Are you prepared to get good bondsmen for that amount?"

'I have already, "said Mr. Dodge, "got responsible bondsmen to back me to the extent of a million and a half, and I can get another million and a half in one day. If that amount will be satisfactory I shall accept the position, but if the Supervisor insists upon twelve millions, I shall certainly decline to act. Why, the County Treasurer's bond as Collector is only two millions, for collecting my uncollected balance. It is unreasonable to put up a bond for twelve times the sum out I can possibly collect, when the County Treasurer collects three times the sum I can ever be expected to do."

Mr. Dodge said he was willing to enter upon the 

"Will you approve a bond for \$3,000,000?" asked a Tribunk reporter of Supervisor Mason.

"The statute," said he, "requires that both the Town Clerk and Supervisor shall approve the bond. In the absence of the Town Clerk appinion, I shouldn't like to commit myself. I will say this, however: Collector Kimball paid over the commissions on taxes collected, and \$10,000 went into the Town Treasury, and for that reasen no town tax was levied for 1877.—the first time in many years. The Town Board—at least I shall—will insist that the commissions be turned over this year, I understand that dover this year. I understand that Collector Dodge does not propose to do it, although he was elected on that platform. If he doesn't do it, suit will be commenced for the Commissioners on the 11th of March next, the day after the books are turned over by him to the County Collector. A bond will be required which will protect the town, and every one who signs it must understand that the commissions are to be turned over; otherwise, suit will be begun. This is what makes us solicitous about the bond. The courts, in the Evans controversy, said the matter was discretionary with the Sunervisor; and if Mr. Dodge lives up to the platform on which he was elected—well. I can teil better what I shall do when the \$3,000,000-bond is submitted to the Town Clerk and myself for approval."

THE FRONT DOOR.

MR. BURLING'S OPINION.

The peculiar decision of the Custom-House Front-Door Commission, which was reported by telegraph from Washington yesterday, led to a little looking into the matter, and it appears from examination that the idea of making three front doors is by no means and extraction. examination that the idea of making three front doors is by no means so devoid of judgment as would at first have seemed. Mr. Burling, Superintendent of the Custom-House, on being questioned, expiained the decision at length, and gave it his unqualified approval. It appears that the whole centre portion of the main floor is to be given up to a luge square of boxes of all kinds, to be surrounded with a wide hallway, or more properly business-room, entered from three sides. To enter from Dearborn street, the visitor will go up the steps through the large portice, and into the wide space which surrounds the rost-office. If he wishes to get up-stairs he must go to one of the corners, in each of which will be an elevator, or to the morth end, where he will find elevators on the right and left, and the main staircase in front. From here he can also pass through into the Post-Office. Inasmuch as the Clark street front has no portion, it will have two entrances with flights of steps, the first at the north and the second at the south of the centre of the front, corresponding to the portice on the Dearborn street front. at the north and the second at the south of the centre of the front, corresponding to the portico on the Dearborn street front. There is no sort of advantage between the Dearborn and Clark street fronts in point of accessibility, because both lead into the wide hallway around the boxes, and it will be necessary in either case for the visitor to go to a corner for an elevator, or to the north end for the starts, if he wishes to get to the upper part of the building. of the building.
So far asican be judged from the plans, there is
an absolute equality between the contesting
streets as to the case of access to either the upper
or lower floors. To be sure, the Clark street chaps streets as to the ease of access to either the upper or lower floors. To be sure, the Clark street chaps have no orisate portico to pass through, but it cannot be that they will feel that very keenly so long as they have doors and case of passing through. If they do feel aggreeved about the ornamental part of the other entrance, they can petition the teneral Government to build them a piazza. No doubt Mr. Mueller, the stone contractor, would sign the petition at the first time of asking, and would furnish the material with a calmess surprising to look upon. In one view of the case it is proper that he should have a chance to build another portico, because it is hardly possible that he could find any more such rocks as compose the roof of the one he has already put up, and to give a man a chance to redeem himself is always a proper and gracious thing to do;

The Jackson street front, which fronts on nothing, is different from either of the others, in that it will be closed by a brick wall so far as entrance from it to the Post-Office is concerned. It will, however, have access to the elevators and to the stairs for the upper part of the building. It will appear, then, that the Adams street entrance will be by odds the most convenient of the four, and very likely it will be most used, as being nearest to the gentlemen who will come up from the business part of the city, and as laviny a staircase, elevators, and a Post-Office entrance, while none of the others have more than two of these advantages.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

COMMISSIONERS' VISIT.

The Commissioners, as a Board, made a visit to the Cook County Hospital yesterday to see how that institution was run and what improvements could be made in its present management, as well as in reducing the expenses of running the institution. There were present Commissioners Senne, Lenzen, Mulloy, Ayars, Cleary, Wheeler, Burling, Spofford, Meyers, Boese, Hoffman, and Bradley. Commissioners Conly, Fitzgeraid, and Tabor were absent. County-Clerk Klokke was represented by his Deputy, E. A. Filkins. There Tabor were absent. County-Clerk Klokke was represented by his Deputy, E. A. Filkins. There were also present a host of satellites and place-hunters, as well as Architect Cochrane, who took occasion to explain his plans, and why he built a hospital upon so grand a scale. The Commissioners were piloted through the several departments, including entrine-room, stable, morgae, clinical-room, amphitheatre, and the several wards. In regard to the cleanliness of the institution and its regard to the cleanliness of the institution and its

Whether economy could be secured in this department was not stated.

THE QUESTION OF GENERAL RIPENSES was also discussed informally at great length, Commissioner Spofford holding that \$5.50 per week per capita was too much for Cook County to pay for its poor 'patients. And he also held that there was too much room wasted.

To this Architect Cochrane explained that a group of ouildings had been built for the accommodation of 1,000 patients,—that is, so far as culinary department, clinical school, morgue, and other et ceteras were concerned,—but that only two pavillons had been erected out of six, and that executive and several other minor buildings only were needed. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars had been expended for this purpose, which would not have to be expended again.

But Commissioner Spofford held that only 200 patients were accommodated, on the average, every day, and that the expense was greater for maintaining them in this hospital than in any other in the United States. In fact, the cost of maintenance was double that of any other hospital.

The architect said that if the other pavilions were built the cost would be proportionately less. To build the other structures would require an expenditure of over \$300,000, not taking into account the item of furnishing.

Commissioner Spofford would not be consoled by such remarks, and said that the fact remained that the Hospital cost the people of Cook County too much. He thought that Hugh McLaughlin did his best to keep expenses down, but that no man could run the Hospital at much less per capits, on account of the great space of ground

FRANK SHEPPARD.

THE PROSECUTION.

The trial of Frank Sheppard for the killing of Policeman McArthur in June last was resumed in the Criminal Court yesterday morning. Watchman Steinmatz, employed at Reise's lumber-yard. on Canal street, near Lake, testified that he heard two men (Sheppard and McMullen) talking, and one of them say. "Frank, come home, —let's go o bed," and, in a little while afterwards, "Frank,

to bed, "and, in a little while afterwards, "Frank, you have cut me." The other remarked, "If you are not satisfied, Til give you more of it." The officers then rushed out of the yard to arrest the naties. McArthur ran after one, and witness did not see him stabbed.

Policeman Trainor testified that he arrested Sheppard at the Williams House, and found a knife in his pants pocket. He acknowledged that it was the weapon with which he did the cutting. He said the two men had tried to rob him. McMullen, who was present, said that was untrue, that he tried to get him (Sheppard) out of the scrape. On the way to the Station McMullen said he was sorry that Sheppard had got into trouble—that he would not prosecute him. The prisoner said he didn't want any of his friendship, that he (McMullen) got what he deserved.

Dr. Holden testified that the wound McArthur received was the cause of his death, and Dr. Dunn corroborated him. This closed the case of the prosecution.

THE DEFENSE,

The first witness called in the afternoon was Dr. Bradley, for the defense, who testified that he attended McArthur immediately after the difficulty. He found a wound in the abdomen about three-quarters of an inch in length, from which the intestines were protruding. He enlarged the wound and kneaded the protrusion back to 11s place, and the patient appeared to improve rapidly, and was taken from the station to his home about ten days later. It was fourteen days after the trouble that he began to sink, and he thought the change had resulted from giving the patient improper food, as his condition was attended with irritant fever. He did not know what he had eated, but found that inflammation had set in. When he first saw the wound he regarded it as necessarily fatal, and McArthur had died from gangrene, which was the direct result of his wound.

Capt. Godmann, Andrew Scott, James Wintermute, William Meyers, and Charles Kramer testified as to the good character of the defendant.

John P. McMahon, a clerk at the hotel where Sheppard was stopping, testified to Sheppard coming in late the night of the cutting and saying that he had cut two men who were trying to rob him, and hoped he had killed them. The proprietor of the hotel was also called as to good character. He testified to Sheppard having drawn a knife on a boarder in his house in 1875, and having been allowed to go.

Frank Sheppard, the defendant, was next placed boarder in his house in 1878, and naving oven allowed to go.

Frank Sheppard, the defendant, was next placed
on the stand. He was born in Ashtabula. O. in
1876, and was assilied. He reliked his experience
the night of the cutting, and how he had
been induced by one McMullen to go
into an alley on Randolph street, near
the bridge, and how some one had come up behind
him and tried to rob him. He got away, but was
followed by McMullen, who wanted to get some
money. Finally, to get rid of McMullen, he
punghed him in the ribe with his knife, and then
walked off. He was overtaken in a few seconds by

money. Finally, to get rid of McMullen, he punched him in the ribs with his knife, and then walked off. He was overtaken in a few seconds by several persons who were running after him, and, thinking that one of them who grabbed him was the person who had tried to rob him the aller, he turned and stabbed him in the bowels. The person he stabbed was in citizen's dress, and he did not know that he was an officer, or what he wanted. The Court then adjourned until this morning.

FIRST REGIMENT.

THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the First Regiment was held last evening at the of the First Regiment was held has evening at the armory, Nos. 112 to 118 Lake street, Lieut. -Col. E. D. Swain presiding.

The Treasurer's report was called for, which was read by the Treasurer, Q. M. J. D. Bangs, and was accepted. According to this report the regiment has never since its organization stood upon so firm a basis as it does to day.—a fact which speaks has never since its organization stood upon so firm a basis as it does to-day.—a fact which speaks volumes for its future prosperity and success. The net cash balance to this date is \$5,437.39, to which must be added the sum of \$339.75, the amount advanced to the State of Illinois for janitor's service and gas bills, making a gross balance of \$5.777.14, while the liabilities of the regiment itself are only \$170.68. There have been no assessments made against the companies since August, 1877, this last assessment having been made to cover existing indebtedness prior to July 1, 1877. "With the help we shall receive from the State, and with the present cash balance on hand, it is to be hoosed that this assessing of the individual members will be a matter of past experience only." The report of the condition of the regiment appears upon its face to be very flattering, which, indeed, it is in one sense, but it must be borne in mind that there are at present nearly 600 men in the organization, only about half of whom are uniformed. New members are coming in every week. None of the companies have overcoats, knapsacks, and many other articles necessary to complete the equipment of the organization, which regiments of other cities possess. It will require at least \$30,000 to finish the work commenced, and the members are still making strenuous exertions among our citizens to raise the amount. Following is a condensed statement of the financial condition of the regiment:

\*\*CREMENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.\*\* a basis as it does to-day. -a fact which speak

Receipts.
Cash on hand to credit of this account Dec. 1, Amount received from companies on dues and agreements 2,588
Miscellaneous. 165
City of Chicago, riot expenses. 148
City of Chicago, as a donation for riot services. 4,000 Total.

Expenditures.

kmount advanced State of Illipois, at Braidwood and miscellaneous matters. .. \$7, 154 ...\$3,386 Balance cash on hand...... Equipment account. Expenditures..... .83, 768 Assets, total..

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Proposals for furnishing the county supplies for the coming year will be invited in about a week. Commissioner Conly is very anxious to have the present County Agent, who is his brother-in-law.

present County Agent, who is his brother-in-law, retained the coming year, and to this end is understood to be offering to join the Republicans of the Board and vote for anybody or anything if they will only allow him this favor. So far he has met with but little encouragement.

Dealing in county orders promises to be a large and incrative business this winter. Yesterday one dealer rented an office in proximity to the building, and in his generosity announces that he will pay all the way from 80 to 85, cents on the dollar for such paper. He expects a large trade about the beginning of the new year.

The old question of thick and thin stone in the Court-House work will be brought to the attention of the Board Monday in a communication from McNell & Son. It is about time the rights of the contractor in the matter, if he has any, were settled, and now that the Building Committee is composed of honorable and experienced then there

not without conndence that they will succeed. It is apparent to those who have had an opportunity to see and know that the nominations already made are not entirely satisfactory to the Republicans, and under the circumstances it would not be astonishing, in the many caucuses that are yet to be held, to at least find some of the agreements tacitly reached reconsidered.

Ex-County-Clerk Lieb yesterday straightened out his tax-redemption account by tarning over to Mr. Klokke \$558.39 additional to what he had turned over. The defact occurred, it appears, from the failure of a clerk to make a certain transfer on the books. Mr. Klokke has found that Lieb kept three accounts of the same fund, none of which tailied, and in settling with him at first paid over the amount called for in an account kept in a book of receipts and expenditures, which was considerably less than his bank account of the fund showed was to its credit, and \$558.39 less than the stub-book showed. So far, so good, but Mr. Lieb should lose no time in settling up his fee account and making a final report to the County Board.

THE CITY-HALL.

nendments to the gas ordinance offered by them onday were drawn up by officers of the West and

The following building permits were issued yes roeder, a two-story and cellar sto nd dwelling, 24x50 feet, corner Hurlburt and Heine treets, to cost \$2,000; M. Kaiser, a three-story nd basement store and dwelling, 25x65 feet, No. 54 Archer avenue, to cost \$3,500.

The repairs upon the Washington street tunnel are well nigh completed. The masonry work has been made perfectly strong and water-tight, and all that now remains to be done is the cleaning of the sewers, putting in new gas-pipes, and repaying the floor. The work will in all probability be finished within one week, and the tupnel again opened for travel.

opened for travel.

The Department of Public Works has lately been engaged in putting in a large number of double fire hydrants throughout the business part of town. At the beginning of the present year there were 872 double hydrants in the city. There are now about 1,000, and they are still going in as fast as practicable. The ordinary fire hydrant is not large enough to supply the newest engines, and therefore hydrants giving a four-inch stream are rapidly coming into use.

coming into use.

Col. Hickey said yesterday that he had the case of Capt. Johnson and the other men investigated Tuesday still under savisement. He has heard no further evidence in the cases, and will probably come to a conclusion as to the right course to be pursued in the light of the testimony, which is generally regarded as exceedingly damaging to those against whom it was directed. There are already suppositions as to who is to be appointed in Capt. Johnson's place, and the name of ex-Police-Capt. Samuel Kilis is prominently mentioned. Mention was made in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday of a scheme originated by Chief Fire-Marshal Benner for the employment of a Fire Department physician. The idea differs somewhat from the announcement, in that it contemplates engaging a

sartmens.

Examiner of the Police and Firement of the Legissociation, as organized under an act of the Legislature passed last July, providing a Relief Fund 
and making the Mayor, the Chief Fire-Marshal, 
the Chief of Police, the Chairman of the Council Committee on Police, and the Chairman of the 
Council Committee on Fire and Water, a Board of 
Management or Trustees of the Relief Fund. The 
physician shall also pass upon the physical abilities 
and disabilities of applicants for positions in the 
Departments above named. The compensation 
for the service, it is contemplated, shall be taken 
from the Relief Fund aforesaid, and be in proportion to the service rendered.

During November the receipts of the city amounted to \$1,240,837.92, and the expenditures to \$1,120,226.30. Following shows the principal sources of receipts: General taxes of 1875, \$38,913.13; general taxes of 1876, \$502,697.27; special assessments collected by Huck, \$134,641.91; by Heafford, \$5,116; Water Fund, \$109,028.22; water tax, \$43,983; Sewerage Fund, \$15,102; Comptroller, \$59,680; School-Tax Fund, \$50,275; Police Fund, \$44,516.50; School Fund, \$68,781.20; Street-Lamp Fund, \$150,460.21. The receipts were expended or divided up among the funds as follows:

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Prof. E. R. Paige lectures at Hershey Music-

Eli Perkins in Midland City, Mich., to-night, Hayesville, O., to-morrow night, then into New Ingland.
There will be service for the deaf mutes of Chicago in St. James' Church, corner Cass and Huron streets, Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The Ellsworth Zouaves anticipate going to Au-rors for a competition drill Christmas night with the Aurora Light Guards at the Opera-House. After the drill there will be a grand ball. The Rev. William Fenton, Tony Delight, and other temperance workers will relate their experience in the temperance work at the Gospel temperance meeting in Carpenter Hail, 221 West Madison street, this evening.

A general meeting of citizens will be held this evening in Union Mission Church, No. 684 Indiana street, to take some action in reference to the outlding of a public school near the corner of Oakley and Ohio streets. There will be a meeting of the members of the Bar at the Criminal Court room, Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m., to take action with reference to the death of the late John Mason, Esq. All members of the Bar are invited to attend.

The noonday prayer-meeting to-day will be led by the Rev. W. F. Crafts. Philip Phillips will be present and sing. Subject: "The Men of Our Country." This being the day of fasting and prayer for the cause of temperance by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, this meeting will form a part of their services.

form a part of their services.

The ladies of Trinity Church are holding a fair in the parlors of Plymouth Church, which closes this evening. Among the unique attractions of the fair are the Picture-Gullery, the "Wax-Figger Show," and the Skating-Rink. The "Skating-Rink" is the handlwork of Mrs. Charles J. Barnes, and consists of numerous little mannikins in varied costumes going through all the evolutions of the skating art; the illusion is made perfect by means of mirrors, and the miniature scene is as animate and life-like as if it were real.

CRIMINAL.

J. W. Addyman, of No. 26 Moore street, Aurora while on the rear platform of a Blue Island avenucar last evening, was robbed of an old leather pocketbook containing \$3 in cash, a receipt for \$1,000, and several valuable medical recipes. 31,000, and several valuable medical recipes.

Belle Dawson and "Brocky" McDonough were before Justice Foote yesterday upon a change of venue from the Police Court, the former charged with robbing a Deadwood "tenderfoot" of \$370, and the latter with being an accessory after the fact. They obtained a continuance under bonds of \$2,500 each till Friday.

Christian Stenge, the druggist on West Indiana street on whose establishment two stills were found some weeks ago, was called up before Com-missioner Heyne resterday. He claimed that he only used the stills for chemical purposes as a druggist, but he was held over in \$800 bail for having stills on his premises without permission. Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: John Banks, attempting to steal a horse and buggy from Oscar L. Dudley. \$300 to the Criminal Court: General N. Mees Lev. Court; Gerard N. Mace, larceny of \$15 from F. Krieger, \$300 ditto: James Thompson and William Deal, suspected of robbing railroad cars, \$600 to the 14th; A. Richardson and Scott Johnson, vagrants, \$100 each.

grants, \$100 each.

Mrs. Frank Johnson, a boarder at the house of Mrs. Peterson, No. 560 Wabash avenue, left the house suddenly at noon yesterday, leaving behind her a ten-day old female infant. She left a note saying that before nightfall her body would be under water. Mrs. Johnson came to the house some four weeks ago, and paid \$20 in advance for board. In her confinement she was attended by Dr. Droua, whom she also paid in full. All that is known of her is that she was of Spanish-Indian blood, and claimed for her husband a man namod Frank Johnson, engaged in selling a patent-right for a harrow in lows. The prosent child was her second. She is described as of sallow complexion, tall, high cheek-bones, dark hair and eyes, and dressed plainly in a brown dress with a short black

Taking advantage of the disturbance in police fairs in the northwest portion of the city, the thieves have opened up their winter's operations. Within the last two evenings nearly a score of houses in this district have been plundered by burgiars, and, eingularly enough, the more successful ones have been committed before 9 c'clock, cessful ones have been committed before 9 c'clock.

while the samply were at supper. The biggest had was made at No. 422 West Lake street, and was also made early in the evening. Here the burglars took advantage of circumstances about the house, and taking their time helped themselves to over \$800 worthof laces, silverware, jewelry, furs, and fine clothing. Were it not for the fact that these robberies were committed at about the same time on the same evening they would be laid to one gang, but the facts point already to several distinct gangs, working on the same principle. For the past three months the West Lake street district has been overridden with thieves and burglars, and the powers that be seem powerless to cope with them. Supt. Hickey is convinced that the management in this section is of no avail, but, to tell the truth, certain Aldermen are werse to any change, and there the matter rests for the

For the coming holidays, our large assortmen of California Wines and Brandies of different vint ages will be found a most excellent table and des PERKINS, STERN & Co., 111 Randolph stree

A most delightful and warming drink, San

DEATHS.

PLUNKETT—Died in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 7, of pneumonia, Anna i Smyth Plunkett, widow of the late James Plunkett, of that city. LUDERS—On the 11th inst. Frederika Luders, aged 62 years, wife of Joseph C. Luders, and mother of Hearty J. and Charles F. Luders. Funeral Friday at 10 o'clock a. m. from her late residence, No. 18 Newberry avenue, to Rosehill by carriages. y carriages.

EMMONS-Dec. 12, at 5 o'clock a. m., Edwar
,, son of E. C. and Z. A. Emmons, aged 1 A. m. ANDERSON—Dec. 11, at 6 o'clock p. m., Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, aged 50 years, beloved wife of Patrick Anderson. Funeral will leave family residence, No. 567 South Morgan street, Thursday (to-day) at 11 o'clock, to the Church of the Holy Family, thence o'clock, to the Church of the Holy Family, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

MADDEN—In this city, Dec. 11, Hannah Madden, aged 60 years.

Funeral will take place to-day (Thursday) at 11 a. m., from her late residence, No. 260 South Paulina street, by carriages to Roschill. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

REZNOR—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 9, after a painful illness, John R. Reznor, aged 68 years 11 months and 21 days. of the sand 21 days.

Cincinnati and Ashland, O., Clinton, Ia, and Genesee, Ill., papers please copy.

BABBITT'S PREPARATIONS.

Original and Standard Manufactures. OFFICE AND FACTORY: los. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st., N. Y

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CREAM TARTAR. Warranted free from all impurities. The housewife can rely upon it. Trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

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THE PROPRIETOR will give an ounce of gold for every ounce of impurities found in any of these preparations. For Sale by all Dealers.

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University Medicines ARE RELIABLE REMEDIES.

Of a high Scientific Character, designed for the cure of all diseases signed for the cure of all diseases; prepared strictly according to the laws of Medical Chemistry. Thousands of Physicians and Patients are using them with unparalleled success. Office and Principal Depot, No. 8 University Place, New York City. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, General Agents, 92 & 94 Lakest., Chicago. st., Chicago, AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., Thursday, Dec. 13, at 91-2 O'clock,

\$8.000 Stock FINE & MEDIUM FURNITURE

SPECIAL.

**HOLIDAY GOODS** Friday, Dec. 14, 10 A. M.

CLEARING SALE We have several important involces of

FANCY GOODS that we shall close. The catalogue covers a very fair line of goods that we were not able to offer in our sale of Dec. 4. GEO. P. GORE & CO.. Auctioneers.

On Saturday, Dec. 15, at 9:30 o'clock. 400 LOTS W. G. CROCKERY Elegant Upholstered Goods FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

chamber sets, Marble and Wood-top Tables, Whatnots, Scokcases, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Sideboards, Pressing Cases, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Hair and Wool Mattresses, Wardrobes, Lounges, Springs, Office Desig, Carpets, etc. An Elegant Second-hand Parlor Bult, made to order.

G. P. GORE & CO., Aucts.

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UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

Have a complete stock of the celebrated TIP. FANY WATCHES which are known as the mostreliable time-keepers in the market.

They have the advantage of strength, durability and moderate price, and being adjusted to temperature and position, the HIGHEST TIME-KEEPINGQUAL ITIES.

On request, further information will be sent. or to persons known to the house, or naming satisfactory references. a careful selection will be sent by express for inspection.

Printed lists of articles suitable for presents sent by mail or otherwise, on application. AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78and 80 dandoipa-st.

At 159 State-st. AUCTION AT 10 O'CLOCK

THIS MORNING 2:30 AND 7:30 P. M. Sale without reserve.
ELISON, POMEBOY & CO., Auctio

Thursday Morning, Dec, 13, at 10 o'clock, We will sell the entire stock of a manufacturer. Fine Fure-Seal Sacques, Seal Seal Mink Sacques and Sets, Imitation Seal Alaska Mink, Children's Sets, Sacques, &

FOX ROBES. Gents' Gloves, Caps, &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Aud's

250 Bales Buffalo Robes AT AUCTION, Thursday, Dec. 13, at 11 O'Clock, AT OUR STORES. We will sell without reserve 250 bales Choles elections Indian Tanned Buffalo Robes.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO. REGULAR WEEKLY SALE FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 9:30 a. m., large and elegate

NEW PARLOR SUITS, New Chamber Furniture. One Magnificent Garnet Satin Parlor Suit, 10 plees

A Full Line Carpets.

General Household Goods.

Stoves of all kinds, General Merchandise. &c., &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & OO., Auctionses. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. General Auctioneers, 174 Randolph-st. THURSDAY TRADE SALE, A Complete Stock of DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, Furs, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Thursday Morning, Dec. 13, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 174 Kandolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioness. CLOSING SALE OF THE Hardware Stock Stoves, Ranges, &c., of SEAVEY & CO. AT AUCTION,

Thursday, Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock 2 L. At Store 49 State-st. By order of R. E. JENKINS, Assignee.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Another FINE FRENCH AND BOHEMIAN WALL
THIS MORNING, at 11:30 o'clock, at our Audia
Rooms, 174 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioners. BUTTERS & CO'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, &c. Butters & Co.'s Regular Saturday Sale, AT 174 RANDOLPH-ST., DEC. 15, COMMENCING AT 9:30 O'CLOCK.

OVER 900 LOTS TO BE SOLD. Liquors, Saloon Fixtures, etc., at 10 o'clock a.m. Carpets at 11 o'clock. Furniture at 11:30 o'clock.
Stoves, etc., at 2:30 o'clock p. m.
Trap-Room Odds and Ends at 5 o'clock p. m.
Among the Furniture are Fine and Medium Paiss and Chamber Sets.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO. 84 WABASH-AV. 600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBER Thursday Morning, Dec. 13, at 91 o'cleck.

CLOTHES-CLEANING. Your Old Can be beautifully Property of CLEANED and BEALD BID. At trifling a 1800 kg. All Colored Co. On the State of Cleaned Co. On the State of Cleaned Co. On the State of Colored Co. On the State of Cleaned Co. On the State of Cleaned Co. On the State of Cleaned Co. Colored Co. On the State of Cleaned Co. On the State of Co. On the State

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